

# THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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## AN INVENTION FOR SETTING, RUBBING AND DRESSING TYPE BY POWER.

A BRIEF description of the present manner of finishing type, will render this invention clearer to those unacquainted with the manufacture of the same.

The process in vogue today is marked by six separate and distinct operations, known as casting, breaking, kerning, rubbing, setting and dressing. It is with the three latter we have to deal. Owing to unavoidable defects in the matrix and in the mold, all types after casting have a ragged projection called a fin or shoulder left on the four sides, and a similar irregularity on the bottom. To remove these imperfections and plane a groove in the bottom or foot where the jet is broken off is known as finishing.

Girls are employed at a low bench, covered with a peculiar quality of grindstone, on which they range in a row from one to eighteen letters, according to the size, and by sliding this line to and fro with a rapid movement, the fin or shoulder is gradually worn away. The types are then reversed, and the opposite sides are treated in like manner. This constitutes the process of rubbing, after which the types are turned over to the setter. Her work is similar to that of the printer, but instead of setting words, she sets the a's, b's, and c's, etc., on a stick 36 inches long. The types are now ready for the dresser, which work is performed by experienced men, and consists in filing off the projections from the two narrow sides as yet untouched, planing a groove in the foot or end, and picking out all imperfect type.

The machine now invented attains all the above results in a more thorough manner, with much greater speed, and consequently a vast saving of money. The types are first placed on a table, whence they are carried forward by the feeder or setting device to a pocket adjoining the main body of the machine. From this pocket they are transferred in a line four inches long to a sliding plate where they are met by a presser bar, which descends upon the line of type, and continues its action until the fin or shoulder has been removed on the under side, by passing over a rotary and broad, flat cutter. It still continues onward and is subjected as before to the action of a second cutter. This time, however, the types pass under

the cutter, which removes the fin or shoulder on the top side.

Finished on both sides the types are pushed into a receiving-box, furnished with a false bottom, which sinks at regular intervals with each deposit, so that another line may be accommodated.

When a sufficient number of pounds have been treated in this way, we then proceed to do the dressing on the two narrow sides. The process is substantially the same as that of rubbing, with the exception that we disconnect the setting device, and connect a jet cutter, which intercepts the line on the way to the receiving-box, and planes a groove in the end or foot of the type and leaves it all set ready for its final inspection.

The machine as designed is compact and simple, all parts being easy of access. The adjustments to suit the various sizes can be made by a boy of ordinary ability, and the whole operation of the machine is so like hand-labor that it will commend itself at once to a practical typefounder. Before proceeding to demonstrate the capacity of the machine and the financial gain accruing from its use, it will facilitate matters to define certain terms peculiar to the printer and typefounder.

A pica em in type is the unit of measure, there being six pica ems to one inch. A pica en is half the size of an em. A nonpareil is half the size of a pica. The other grades bear no definite relative proportion to a pica or inch. A line consists of a six-inch row of type set side by side, and would contain of nonpareil, seventy-two ems; minion, about sixty-three ems; brevier, fifty-seven ems; bourgeois, fifty-two ems; long primer, forty-five ems; small pica, forty-two ems. The en being one half the size of an em, and as the en is the average size and weight of all letters, we will base our statements and calculations on the en.

|    |                 |             |             |          |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 7  | lines nonpareil | ens         | . . . . .   | 1 pound. |
| 6½ | "               | minion      | " . . . . . | 1 "      |
| 5½ | "               | brevier     | " . . . . . | 1 "      |
| 5  | "               | bourgeois   | " . . . . . | 1 "      |
| 4½ | "               | long primer | " . . . . . | 1 "      |
| 4  | "               | small pica  | " . . . . . | 1 "      |

Average 5¼ lines one pound.

The machine is made to take a line four inches long at

one time of any of the sizes. It will carry through and finish on two sides, five lines per minute. The average number of lines in a pound of the above six sizes  $5\frac{42}{100}$  the equivalent in lines four inches long would be  $8\frac{13}{100}$  to a pound. The machine running five lines per minute would require less than one and three-fourths minutes to finish a pound on two sides, but as the type would have to run through twice to finish the four sides, the product will be reduced one-half. Allowing for contingencies which might arise and convenience in figuring, we will reduce this, and say one pound finished on four sides in four minutes, or fifteen pounds per hour, one hundred and fifty pounds for a day's work of ten hours.

The average capacity of the twenty-five typefoundries in the United States is about one thousand pounds per day each. To turn out this amount six machines would be required for each foundry. Rather than overestimate we will calculate on the average machines used by each foundry to be five only, and contrast the running of them by hand labor. The average cost of hand-labor paid by foundries throughout the United States on the six sizes mentioned is as follows: Per hundred pounds nonpareil, \$13.35; minion, \$10.90; brevier, \$9.20; bourgeois, \$7.90; long primer, \$6.75; small pica, \$5.85, or an average of \$8.99 per 100 lbs., 1,000 lbs. one day's work \$89.90.

#### COST OF MACHINE LABOR.

One machine will require two girls as operators or setters. For five machines the help employed would be ten girls and two male overseers or superintendents.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Ten girls @ \$1.00 per day . . . . .           | \$10.00      |
| Two men " 3.50 " " . . . . .                   | 7.00         |
| One day's work 1,000 lbs. by machine . . . . . | 17.00        |
| " " " " " hand . . . . .                       | 89.90        |
| One day's saving in one foundry . . . . .      | 72.92        |
| " " " " twenty-five foundries . . . . .        | 1,823.00     |
| " year (300 days) " " . . . . .                | \$546,900.00 |

These estimates, based on practical experience, speak for themselves, and show the immense advantage of the system both in work turned out and expense saved over that now in vogue.

#### DEATH OF MR. CHARLES WELLS.

CHARLES WELLS, the widely known and esteemed treasurer of the Cincinnati Typefoundry, with which he had been identified for twenty-five years, died at his home in Avondale, near Cincinnati, on Sunday, May 17, aged sixty-three years. Upon the hypothesis advanced by the author of "Festus," that "he lives most who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best," his real life was many times the length of those who have nominally existed the same length of time. He was a noble specimen of manhood, universally respected for his sincerity, kindly disposition, high sense of honor, business tact and indomitable energy. The funeral, which occurred on Wednesday, the 20th, was numerously attended by many of the leading citizens of Cincinnati and Avondale, and the services were of the most impressive character.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

IX.

CAMUS gives a fac-simile of the Colophon, which establishes an important fact in the history of printing, namely, that the art was practiced beyond Mentz prior to 1462.

The following is a translation of the Colophon in English couplets of similar rhyme and measure as the original:

With heart's desire each man doth seek  
That he were wise and learned eke:  
But books and teacher he doth need,  
And all men cannot Latin read.  
As on this subject oft I thought,  
These histories four I therefore wrote;  
Of Joseph, Daniel, Judith too,  
And Esther eke, with purpose true:  
These four did God with bliss requite,  
As he doth all who act upright.  
That men may learn their lives to mend  
This book at Bamberg here I end.  
In the same city, as I've hinted,  
It was by Albert Pfister printed,  
In th' year of grace, I tell you true,  
A thousand four hundred and sixty-two;  
Soon after good St. Walburg's day,  
Who well may aid us on our way,  
And help us to eternal bliss:  
God, of his mercy, grant us this. Amen.

The third work in the volume, Camus describes as an edition of the "Poor Preacher's Bible," with German text, and printed on both sides. There are eighteen leaves but only seventeen printed, with a history on each page, making a total of thirty-four histories, each of which is illustrated with five engravings. Neither the subjects or their arrangement on the page correspond to those in the earlier Latin editions, which contain forty histories instead of thirty-four, as in the Bamberg edition. On each page of this edition the text is arranged in two columns below the cuts, which are arranged in the manner of the following diagram:

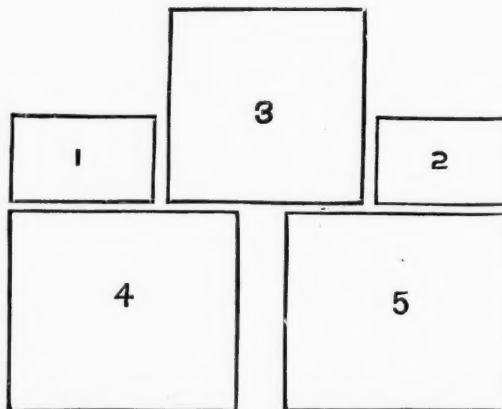


Fig. 10.

The following are reduced fac-similes of the cuts given by Camus and reproduced by Jackson in his treatise,

and the numbers at the top relate to the positions they occupy in the preceding diagram Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

The heads in Fig. 11 are supposed to represent David and the author of the "Book of Wisdom." The heads in Fig. 12 represent Isaiah and Ezekiel.



Fig. 13.

Fig. 13 forms the center piece at the top and represents Christ appearing to his disciples after his resurrection. The figure on the right of Christ is St. Peter, on the left St. John.



Fig. 14.

Fig. 14 is from Genesis, chapter xlv., and represents Joseph making himself known to his brethren.

Fig. 15 is from the xv. chapter of St. Luke and represents the reception of the prodigal son by his father.

The manner, conception and wretched designing and engraving of the five cuts show very plainly a lack of both knowledge and ability in the art; and if these cuts are to be considered as fair specimens of wood engraving in Germany in 1462, it is very evident that the art was suffering a very marked decline, for both in design and engraving they are very much inferior to many of the cuts of an earlier date. Jackson says that none of the cuts printed by Pfister can compare with those in the earlier "Block Books," such as the "Apocalypse," "History of the

Virgin" and early editions of the "Poor Preacher's Bible;" even the "St. Christopher" of 1423 is decidedly superior, both in design and engraving, to the cuts printed by Pfister in 1462. There is nothing positively known of Pfister except what is gleaned from the tracts printed by



Fig. 15.

him, namely, that he was a printer and lived at Bamberg in 1461-2. He may have followed that occupation either at Bamberg or elsewhere, both before and after the above date, but no direct evidence of this exists.

It is not at all reasonable to suppose, however, that the cuts printed by Pfister were the best executed at that period, but were in all probability executed by inferior artists, if indeed they were worthy of that name at all. The progress of typography was regarded with jealousy by the early wood engravers and block printers, who were somewhat alarmed for fear it would ruin their trade, as is the case with all new and practical inventions of the present day, that make inroads on hand labor. They formed themselves into combinations or societies, and were extremely sensitive of what they considered their exclusive rights; and it is not improbable that the early type printers, when wishing to embellish their books with illustrations, would have to employ persons who were not professionally wood engravers, if, indeed, they were not compelled to attempt the execution of their engravings themselves. This state of things gives some explanation and excuse for many of the inferior engravings that appeared at this period.

In 1471 the societies of wood engravers endeavored to prevent Gunther Zainer from printing wood engravings in his books, and they met with partial success for a time, but finally compromised with the provision that he should print as many wood cuts of any description as he chose, providing, however, that the professional engravers should engrave them. This concession by the engravers' guild soon removed all restriction on the early type printers, so that they were at liberty to do as they pleased concerning their manner of procuring engravings which should embellish their books. Yet, still there existed a petty jealousy on the part of the professional wood engravers, and they evinced a disposition to give as little assistance as possible to the promotion of what they considered a rival art; and from this fact the printers were often thrown upon their own resources, and compelled to have their engraving done by persons connected with their own office who had not acquired a practical knowledge of

the art; and for a number of years the printers made a practice of engraving such rude cuts as their business would require, without employing the skill of the professionals. Many of these crude cuts are still in existence; and owing to their inferiority have tended to deceive the searchers for antiquities of the art, to place them at a much earlier period than they had any claims to.

Notwithstanding the inferiority of the cuts in the four works printed by Pfister, considerable time must have been employed in their execution. The "Four Histories" contain sixty-one cuts, printed from fifty-five blocks; the "Fables," one hundred and one cuts; the "Complaints Against Death," five, and the "Poor Preacher's Bible," one hundred and seventy, making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven. On the supposition that the amount of work on the cuts would average with Fig. 14, Joseph making himself known to his brethren, the execution of these cuts would occupy one person about two years and a half, allowing that he work three hundred days in each year.

(To be continued.)

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#### WHO IS THE INVENTOR?

A HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

IT is almost absurd to ask the question placed at the head of this article. It appears that there can be no doubt about the birthplace and the originator of the most important, the most useful of all inventions ever made by human genius—the "art preservative." Yet there are such doubts existing. We have at present four prominent factions to deal with, each one defending what they believe to be their rights, each one naming a different country, or different person, as homestead and originator of printing.

Quite a number of people designate Holland as its cradle, and John Coster as its inventor; others again name the Chinese in connection with first prints, and believe they have a right to say that the sons of the dragon practiced printing long before Coster printed from blocks, or Gutenberg ever thought of pulling proofs.

A brief historical sketch, based upon study and search, will suffice to prove what may be considered as true, what to be condemned as false.

It is a historical fact that no less than seventeen cities have claimed the honor of being the birthplace of the invention. After ardent investigations and searches this number was reduced to four.

Bamberg (Bavaria) fights for Albrecht Pfister, who is said to have printed a number of calendars, etc., about 1454. The celebrated "Thirty-six-line Bible" is his work. The similarity of Pfister's and Gutenberg's type permits the suggestion that Pfister once worked in Gutenberg's place, before removing to Bamberg, where he established an office. Since 1462 nothing more was heard of Albrecht Pfister or his whereabouts.

The second claim is the so-called Strasburg claim. John Mentelin, who associated with Gutenberg for the purpose of improving the art, is said to have owned a printing-office about 1440—before he knew Gutenberg. The latter removed (1444) to Mainz, making use of Mentelin's invention to his own best. The truth of the Men-

telin case is not authentic, and the proofs at the hands of the Strasburg citizens are hardly sufficient to permit any certainty. The third and undoubtedly best claim is made by Mainz. Her candidate is Johannes Gansfleisch, alias Gutenberg. The proofs furnished by this city are the very best, and hardly permit of any doubt as to the original inventor of the printer's art. The reverend father Tritheim, a monk of the Hirschau monastery, a contemporary of Peter Schoeffer, in his annals proves absolutely that Mainz's claims are correct. Tritheim says: "The art of printing was invented by Johannes Gutenberg, at Mainz, A.D. 1442." Furthermore there are numerous other proofs verifying this statement; *i. e.* Caxton, England's first printer, writes: "Printing was invented and first practiced at Mainz, in Germany."

Gutenberg resided a short time in Strasburg, where unsuccessful experiments deprived him of all he possessed. Financially wrecked, he returned to his native city in 1444, and then and there succeeded, through the kind assistance of a wealthy citizen, Johannes Fust (Faust), to establish an office. As security for the loan of a certain sum of money, Gutenberg was obliged to give what we would call in our days a chattel mortgage on his material, and also an interest in the business to Fust. A quarrel about the payments soon caused a law suit between Fust and Gutenberg, which the latter lost. He was sentenced to deliver his entire material to Fust, who continued the business as sole proprietor for a time, admitting a certain Peter Schoeffer to a partnership shortly after the dissolution of the firm of Gutenberg & Fust. Poor Gutenberg, deprived of all he had, his hopes included, was on the way to die a pauper, from which disgraceful fate he was saved through the kindness of his sovereign, who cared for him during the last years of his life. Gutenberg died, generally esteemed and honored by his contemporaries, in 1468.

The above mentioned Peter Schoeffer was no stranger to the printer's art. He had been employed for some time in the office of Gutenberg & Fust, and was considered a very valuable help. He was the first to do away with the original wood type, invented by Gutenberg, and to introduce metal type. The matrix is a child of his genius; he is actually the father of typefounding. Schoeffer was married to Fust's daughter, and remained sole proprietor of the business after Fust's death.

Thus history would assign the honor of the invention to Germany, and I believe we have no right to doubt this decision in face of the many good proofs in its favor. But still I believe in justice, and the principle, *audiatur et altera pars* (let us also hear the other side).

The other side may be shortly described as the Holland claim. If any of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will ever get a chance to ask a true Dutchman: *Wie heeft de boekdrukkunst nitgevonden?* he will undoubtedly receive the answer: *Why, Mynheer Coster.* This Coster story originated some time about 1500, taking the usual way of traditions, from generation to generation, down to our days. The authority for the Dutch claim is a passage from Hadrianus Junius, which I may be permitted to cite, from the Latin, as follows:



Hadrianus Junius writes (1578):

About one hundred and twenty years ago lived a certain Laurencius Janssoen "Coster" (the Holland expression for "sexton") in a fine home on the market of Haarlem, opposite the king's palace. The name coster was inherited by him from his ancestors, who, for a long period, attended to the honorable duties of a sexton (coster), and according to the usage of that time, connected their family name with the one of their calling. It was this Coster who invented the art of printing, a merit which certain persons, who like to adorn themselves with strange plumage, have tried to claim for themselves.

Once, while promenading in his native city, according to the custom of the aristocracy of that time, he thought of a possibility to cut letters and figures out of the bark of the trees, and to print them on paper, partly to amuse his sister's children, partly to his own pastime. He was surprised by the effect of this new toy, and soon tried to find means to improve his first attempts. The ordinary writing fluid used for these first impressions being too thin, he experimented with a better prepared ink, and derived perfect satisfaction from it. I have had occasion to see one of his earliest books, in which the leaves were only printed on one side, and then pasted together with the blank pages of each leaf. This new design of bookmaking soon gained many admirers and patrons, and with the increase of his income also grew his (Coster's) love to the art.

But this increase of business, respectively the necessary acquisition of outside help, became of evil to the reputation of the inventor, and may be considered as the germ of the doubts about the original inventor of the printer's art. Among Coster's employés was one certain Gutenberg — or whatever his name may have been — who assisted his master, bound by a holy oath not to make use of what he seen and learned, except to the advantage of his present employer. This rascal broke his oath. After acquiring the necessary knowledge, he took occasion, while his master and his family celebrated Christmas eve, to run away with the types, presses, and all other material. He took his route, passing Amsterdam and Cologne, to Mainz, where he established an office, and lived from the fruits of his theft. It is a fact that the first book published by him, "Alexandri Galli Doctrinale," has been printed from the stolen types.

The above are the most interesting facts concerning the invention of the printer's art, gathered by myself from the accounts of very reliable persons.

Thus far Hadrianus Junius. I cannot help to doubt the authority of this statement, believing it rather incredible that a human being can make an excursion from Haarlem to Mainz with an entire printing-office on his back. Even if the amount of material necessary to carry on business at that time cannot be compared with the demands of our days, and even if the presses of Mr. Coster's make were not near as massive as those of any of the present makers, I believe we have a right to consider the account of Hadrianus Junius a "good story," after the style, as the Italians call it, *si non e vero, e ben trovato* (if it is not true, it's well told), and to declare the reliable (?) authority of the Holland people to be "a fine humorist."

My sole object, in placing the above historical review before the readers of this journal, was to show that, though very few believe it to be so, the question, "Who is the inventor of printing?" is actually still an open one. I may add that I belong to the *right* side — I fight, as most everyone will, for the Gutenberg claim.

THE non-appearance of the continuance of the History of the Printing-Press in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, is owing to Mr. McNamara's attendance on the Sessions of the International Typographical Union. It will be resumed in the July number.

"WHO SPOILS OUR NEW ENGLISH BOOKS?"

BY J. B. HULING.

I.

A LITTLE book before the writer bears this inscription, and the leaves have to be turned to learn the proper punctuation. In many particulars the work is unlike any other ever issued from the press. The outside area of the covers measures four by five and three-quarters inches, but the leaves are of hand-made paper, and each has its own slightly varying dimensions, a trifle less than those of the cover. The type pages are two and five-sixteenths by three and a half inches, and the type about long primer modern old style, leaded. The head and back margins are seven-sixteenths of an inch. There are no pagings, running titles or signatures. The fly pages are graced with unique ornaments and choice quotations, and apt, which we transcribe, as follows:

Neither does it so much require book-learning and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false. *Burnet*

An appeal lies in this case. *Parsons*

A Book 'Gives to airy nothings

A local habitation and a name.'

*Shakspeare*

Whom Satan hath bound. *Luke xiii 16*

For the book trade is running into a smithery among us. *Sir James Stephen*

A single erratum may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper*

There is no punctuation out of the body of the book, which was printed at the Chiswick Press, London, and is dedicated to the memory of Charles Whittingham and William Pickering. It may be said, finally, that the contents of the book were read originally before the Library Association, at Cambridge, in 1882, and the author is Henry Stevens, "of Vermont," as he likes to distinguish himself. Mr. Stevens is a well known lover of books, a dealer in them, a printer of the olden time, and has long been resident in London, where he reflects credit on his native and adopted countries, his craft and his profession. His knowledge in the field of genealogy and history is wide. Many literary honors are his. His essay is so pregnant with valuable ideas, even trite, for the consideration of bookmakers, that all should have a chance to see it; but, as it is not on general sale, and its length is moderate, it is thought well to print here the entire text. To illustrate the author's style, his punctuation, indentation, and some other characteristics are preserved.

The manufacture of a beautiful and durable book costs little if anything more, it is believed, than it does to manufacture a clumsy and unsightly one. Good taste, skill and severe training are as requisite and necessary in the proper production of books as in any other of the fine arts. The well-recognized 'lines of beauty' are, in our judgment, as essential and well defined in the one case as in the other.

Books are both our luxuries and our daily bread. They have become to our lives and happiness prime necessities. They are our trusted favourites, our guardians, our confidential advisers, and the safe consumers of our leisure. They cheer us in poverty, and comfort us in the misery of affluence. They absorb the effervescence of impetuous youth, and while away the tedium of age. You may not teach ignorance to a youth who carries a favourite book in his pocket; and to a man who masters his appetites a good book is a talisman which insures him against the dangers of overspeed, idleness, and shallowness.

Why then let our books, like some of our manufactures, run to false cheapness and to shoddy? and Who are their Shoddimites? are our questions to-day. The disagreeable fact that our books are deteriorating in quality is assumed for the present and taken for granted. The fault exists and is daily becoming more and more manifest. We do not just now charge much dishonesty to any particular party, but content ourselves with naming the adulteration, and hinting that in all probability the fault lies somewhere between the uncritical consumer and the untrained manufacturer. Let both parties and their intermediates or coadjutors look to their laurels.

Of course our inquiries lead us not to speak of the authorship or literary qualities of our present books, but only of their outward appearance, material, and manufacture. A handsome book and a new English book were once synonymous terms. Indeed it used to be conceded, the world over, that the highest type of a new book was English. England on level terms could once well afford to stand comparison in book-making with any other country. Can she do so now? As national enterprise or special business, it seems to us that the production of really fine books adapted to the honest requirements of the public, is in practice slowly but surely becoming one of England's lost fine arts. Even high-class commercial printing by steam and otherwise, it seems to us, is falling below the good old English standard, judging by the average results that we have here lying before us, books old and new, English and foreign.

We are not unmindful of the masterly efforts of certain recent printers to retrieve this decadence by throwing on to the already overburdened trade several big, heavy, and voluminous works of standard authors termed 'éditions de luxe.' So far the intelligent consumer in this small island has successfully resisted the infliction. It is not unlikely that this enterprise may be counted as another downward step in the noble art of book-making in this country. Many sets of these ponderous books have been transported to America, but some of them are already quietly finding their way back, being ill-suited to the wants and taste of that practical people.

These statements and opinions, however radical and unexpected, are not the wild effusions of the writer, cropping up on the spur of the moment for this interesting occasion, but are based partly on long personal observations, and partly on the discussions (in some of which he participated) and reports of the juries of the several great International Exhibitions since 1851, especially the last three held at Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris, 1874—1878, where and when the best and latest books of all nations were exhibited, carefully compared, and their merits fully and impartially discussed. It is probably no breach of confidence as a juror at Paris in 1878, to say, at this distance of time, that almost every juror felt and expressed his disappointment at the comparative quality of the English exhibit in this class. Two gold medals, however, found their way across the Channel, but it need not be explained how far courtesy and merit got mixed in this international transaction.

Let us therefore repeat by way of some qualification our conviction that this noble art of bookmaking in Great Britain, if not positively falling below its former merits, is lagging in the race of progress, especially when contrasted with that progress exhibited by some other nations: a circumstance anything but complimentary to 'the art preservative of all arts' as practised to-day in progressive England.

These remarks are not intended (as we have already stated) to apply to any literary merits that lurk in our new books, but only to their get-up, their material, their form and proportion, their taste and style. In other words, what is meant and asserted, is that the present new English, Scotch, and Irish books, of a given size and price, are not of the average quality of high art and skill in manufacture that is found in some other countries. We are speaking of books, and do not include the important class of rapid commercial printing termed newspapers. These we gladly except, for they are acknowledged to be superior to those of any other country.

Our printing presses are teeming and steaming with books of all sorts (with some striking exceptions) not up to the mark of the high calling of book-making. It is no excuse to say that the rapidity of production has been largely increased. That amounts merely to confessing that we are now consuming two bad books in the place of one

good one. Nor do we admit for one moment as a legitimate excuse the oft-repeated cry of the printers that, in the active competition for cheapness, they are ground down by the public or the publishers to the tally-point of chicory and shoddy. This amounts only to an open confession of scamping, adulteration, and inferior workmanship. It is not the amiable public that is so hungry for cheap printing and cheap books; but the greedy provider of cheap and cheaper books with which the public is crammed like Strasburg geese, that are in fault. This downward tendency is not so much the fault of the consumers as the manufacturers. There are many exceptions to these sweeping remarks; and we are prepared to have our premises disputed all round, by both interested and disinterested parties, even in a bookish assembly like this, but we trust that we shall not be driven, in self-defence, to plead the Campanellian rule that, sometimes

Books either miss or hit  
By scale of critic's wit.

That is, in some cases, the critic may not be up to the mark, while the book is. In the uncertainty of what may be the true standard of merit in the manufacture of a given book, no doubt cases may and do arise in which the non-appreciation or condemnation of a new book in its form, quality, and proportions, may be rather the fault of the critic than of the book. But we will try and avoid such cases.

Now with this preliminary flourish let us inquire in a pointed and business-like manner,—Who spoils our new English books? It is manifest that there are no less than ten parties directly interested in this question, and that one, several, or all of them may justly be accused if not convicted as participants in the decadence of book-making in England.

They are,

- 1 The Author,
- 2 The Publisher,
- 3 The Printer,
- 4 The Reader,
- 5 The Compositor,
- 6 The Pressman or Machinist,
- 7 The Paper-maker,
- 8 The Ink-maker,
- 9 The Book-binder, and
- 10 The last not least, the Consumer, often ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books—a great sinner!

Now of all these ten sinners by omission or commission it is no business of ours to point out who is the greatest or the least. Any one of them can spoil a good book in spite of the combined efforts and merits of the other nine. But when two or three unite in their ignorance and mechanical blindness, nothing but accident can save the book.

There is, however, no question of honesty or dishonesty in the matter. All and every one of the ten co-labourers are willingly credited with good intentions, but there is somehow at the present day a painful lack of harmony apparent in the results, the bungling work of one of them, or the clumsy manipulation of another, often defeating the combined excellence of all the rest. Indeed, no book can be perfect in its manufacture unless every stage of it be guarded by sanctified common sense.

Our new books at their present prices are not what they should be. Is it not time therefore for Librarians, whose business is dissemination, and whose occupation is 'books,' to set their Association thinking of the subject? The cure is not to be effected in a giffin. The matter must be looked into and fought out until there be established 'A School of Typography' in England, in which every disciple of these ten tribes shall study a recognized grammar of book-manufacture, including printing, as standard as Lindley Murray's, Noah Webster's, or the British Museum ninety-one Rules for Cataloguing. Let every one of the ten learn his rules and play well his part, and then the art of bookmaking will drift back into the practice of those same laws of proportion, taste, and workmanship so well settled and displayed in old manuscripts and old books, large and small, long before and long subsequent to the birth of typography.

(To be continued.)

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## Van Bibber's Roller Composition, *Price 30 Cents per Pound.*

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### FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

|                                |                  |                               |                  |
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| ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....    | St. Louis, Mo.   | JONES BROS.....               | Dallas, Tex.     |
| MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.,    | St. Paul, Minn.  | J. J. PASTORIZA .....         | Houston, Tex.    |
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FOUR SIZES.

No. 1—Pica. No. 2—Medium. No. 3—Great Primer. No. 4—Pica, short-lip.  
Measuring over all.*Each Pin has the Size stamped upon it.*

Do you believe it? Printers will persist in using this Gauge Pin even though they do not get all the good they might from them. It is an absolute fact, that some printers will stick in the prong without bringing the point up through the paper. Is there any wonder then that the teeth sometimes slip, even after they have been pressed into the paper. Look at the illustration below; this dandy has got it down fine. He puts his finger over the point and forces it up through at the time he pushes the Pin down to about the desired place.



Then he gets it in the exact position required by the sheet to be printed, and forces down the teeth, as shown below, remembering in the first place to put more than one or two sheets on the platen, or to use a cardboard for a hard packing.



This Steel Gauge Pin is still selling for 60 Cents per Dozen, any size.  
Address any Typefounder or Dealer, or

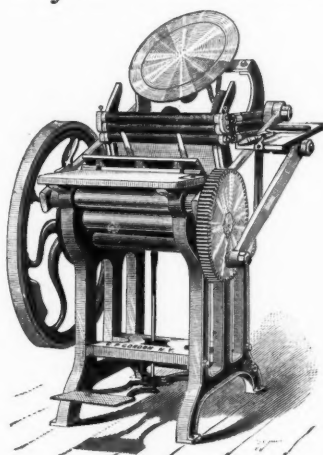
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Send for Catalogue of latest Styles and Prices.

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NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFIT

Furnished of our own manufacture.

Printing-Presses, Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

|  |       |   |     |
|--|-------|---|-----|
| 1 31 x 46 Potter, Hand or Steam        | 800   | 1 7-column Washington Hand Press,         | 175 |
| 1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48,         | 1,500 | 1 8-column Washington Hand-Press,         | 210 |
| 1 Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½ x 7 chase,  | 55    | 1 9-column Washington Hand-Press,         | 215 |
| 1 16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,     | 150   | 1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,            | 235 |
| 1 6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,       | 75    | 1 Plover-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,  | 27  |
| 1 8 x 12 Peerless (run one month),     | 200   | 1 Plover-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,  | 35  |
| 1 13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,       | 225   | 1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,          | 135 |
| 1 New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,            | 175   | 1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost \$45,  | 35  |
| 1 Gidding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase, | 200   | 1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,           | 15  |
| 1 8 x 12 Empire, self-inker,           | 45    | 1 McPatrick Mailing Machine, with galley, | 35  |
| 1 Model Press, hand-inker, 4 x 6,      | 7     | 1 Hand Stitching Machine,                 | 25  |
| 1 Evans Rotary, 4 x 7, self-inker,     | 40    | 1 14½ x 20¼ Star Press,                   | 225 |
| 1 10 x 15 Peerless Press (with steam), | 250   | 1 8 x 12 National Jobber,                 | 100 |
| 1 9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase,      | 200   | 1 6 x 10 Protty, with Steam,              | 110 |
| 1 7 x 11 Gordon Press,                 | 135   | 1 8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,   | 200 |
| 1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,      | 145   | 1 8 x 12 Columbian,                       | 45  |
| 1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,      | 200   | 1 13½ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,  | 175 |
| 1 10 x 15 Gordon Press, old style,     | 200   | 1 Railway Cylinder, 31 x 46,              | 500 |
| 1 6-column Hand Press,                 | 150   | 1 30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter,       | 150 |
| 1 7-column Hand Press (Smith Pattern), | 150   |   |     |
| 1 6-column Army Press,                 | 55    |   |     |
| 1 7-column Army Press,                 | 65    |   |     |
| 1 5-column Hand Press,                 | 140   |   |     |

All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

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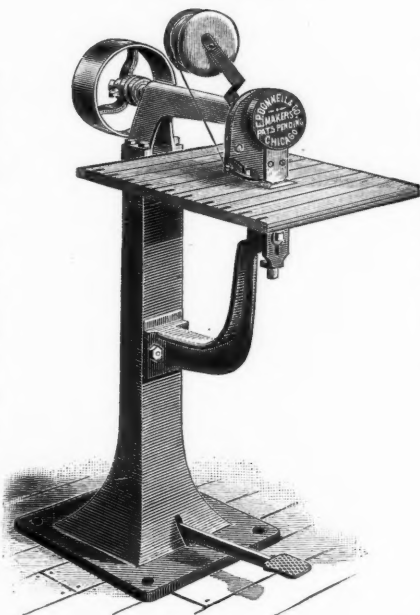
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facture fine Printing Ink of all colors,  
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PATENTS PENDING.



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| PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE,   | - | - | \$175.00 |
| BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, | - | - | 25       |

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a **CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE** wound on spools and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the centre or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts**, including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order**, **no CLOGGING UP** with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute**, each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly **ANY LIMIT** to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts**. This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work**. A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

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PRINTING INK

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We manufacture all the **PRINTING INKS** used on the following and many other publications :

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PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,  
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THE ONLY  
PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

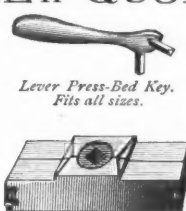
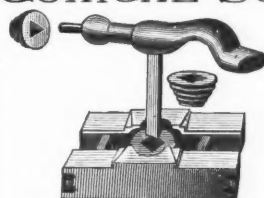
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10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the **HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT** is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden boxes—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from \$75 to \$150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

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The CONICALSCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical men. It is made of the best iron, and is the only one of its kind that can be applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wobbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination also a Screw Press-Ped Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

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| No. 1—Size $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in width and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in length, per doz..... | \$3 00 |
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| No. 4—Size $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 2 " " .....  | 2 25   |

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

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Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

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Old Style Gordon Improved.



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ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

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| Eighth Medium, 7x11 inside Chase, | \$175 00       | \$165 00          | \$4 00  |
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| Quarter Medium, 10x15 " "         | 270 00         | 255 00            | 6 00    |
| Half Medium, 13x19 " "            | 375 00         | 355 00            | 8 00    |
| Half Medium, 14x20 1/2 " "        | 425 00         | 405 00            | 8 00    |
| Steam Fixtures, \$15.             |                | Fountain, \$25.   |         |

With each press we furnish 3 chases, 6 roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench, and brayer. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful consideration when in need of a new press.

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# THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1885.

## TO APPRENTICES.

HAVING lately received a number of elegant specimens of printing, and being desirous of placing them where they will do the most good, we will send to any apprentice in the United States or Canada, enclosing an addressed and stamped envelope, one or more samples of the same.

## NOTICE.

COPIES are wanted of Nos. 2, 5, 10 and 12 of Vol. I of THE INLAND PRINTER. Please send them to this office, and the favor will be appreciated and reciprocated.

## THE WEST AND ITS FUTURE.

IT is but a short time since that "the West," as a term applied to a portion of the United States, conveyed a very indefinite and erroneous idea to the mind of the average European emigrant. Even among the most intelligent, the opinion prevailed that its confines were the confines of civilization, and that the Indian and tomahawk, the ruffian and revolver, were important, if not predominant factors in its social and political fabric. Ridiculous as this opinion sounded to American ears, our phenomenal growth afforded a plausible excuse for such ignorance, while their willingness to run the gauntlet, even under this false impression, showed their faith in its future, and their desire to avail themselves of the opportunities it presented.

And yet, strange though it seems, their counterparts may even to this day be found among a portion of our own people, who have a right to know better, and whose ignorance is inexcusable, regarding the resources, the development, the advantages, the demands and needs of this important section of our common country. The semi-patronizing manner manifested by some of our eastern brethren is alike, offensive and absurd. The impression sought to be conveyed, that the West is the home of the adventurer, that lawlessness is the rule, that life and property are insecure, that business honor is at a premium, that the advantages of refined society are in the main confined to the older states, or that their western brethren are a whit behind them in societary advantages, taste, and the means to gratify it, influence, or mechanical skill, is unwarranted by fact or logic. On the contrary, they will find, by a visit to this West, a civilization equal in every respect to that which they have left behind; a country peopled by an active, intelligent, aggressive, prosperous community, whose energy and enterprise are rewarded as they cannot be in the crowded centers of the older commonwealths. In truth, this same West, with its teeming millions, matchless opportunities, virgin soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, cunning workmen, busy marts of commerce, and unsurpassed educational facilities, is destined ere long to become not only the center of our political and commercial system, but the manufacturing and distributing center of the continent. The Old England mechanic loses none of his skill, or the New England artisan none of his patriotism because he transfers his field of labors from Sheffield or Providence to Chicago or St. Louis. The men of push and energy who are now helping develop it, rank among the most patriotic citizens. The Pennsylvanian or New Yorker, who, prompted by a spirit of enterprise, or discouraged by limited home opportunities, left, to seek and push his fortune in the West, has not parted with his patriotic impulses. His new field of labor may have enlarged his sphere of usefulness, but he is as proud, aye, prouder, if possible, of the American flag, than the folks at the old homestead. The change has broadened his views and developed faculties which otherwise would have remained dormant, but it certainly has not militated against his ability to successfully contend with his eastern competitor, from a business standpoint.

The great bulk of those who are now settling, and who have settled in the West, are not only a pushing, but a reading and intelligent people, who have been accustomed to those necessities of civilization, the school and the newspaper; the people who make the printing-press follow the railroad track, and the men of all men to whom the destinies of the country may safely be confided. To those who have formed different opinions of her people and her institutions, we say: "Come to the West and see for yourselves."

#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOYS.

THERE is a class of men to be found in many establishments, printing-offices included, whose actions seem to prove that they deem it a test of manhood to browbeat and insult a boy; who seldom have a kind or encouraging word to say of any beginner, and have evidently forgotten they were once youngsters themselves, or ever tried the patience of their superiors. We have known men who had a chronic habit of placing all the blunders at the door of the apprentice, and making him a scapegoat for their own shortcomings. It is needless to add that the influence of such individuals is *mal*, and that a boy raised under these auspices is almost certain to prove a failure both as a man and a workman. And the reason is obvious; a learner who is continually rebuffed, reminded that he is worthless, is very apt to determine he may as well have the game as the name. Constant belittling destroys ambition and begets indifference. Reproof, which, administered in the right spirit and under certain restrictions, would be productive of beneficial results, becomes monotonous and has a tendency to make him listless and hardened. Boys have pride and feelings, different tempers and temperaments, the same as men, which have just as much right to be studied. A certain mode of treatment, successful in one instance, may prove a failure in another, but it is safe to assume that a kindly remonstrance or a word of encouragement will accomplish more, no matter what the disposition, than constant denunciation. Let doubting Thomases give it a trial and their skepticism will disappear. Kindness is the key which unlocks the door to the human heart, and many boys who have been given up as incorrigibles under the "browbeating" process, have become bright and shining lights under the influence of kindly reasoning.

Many men, and foremen, too, who complain of the listlessness manifested by apprentices and their lack of authority over them, have themselves to thank for the result. *Too much familiarity breeds contempt.* Instead of pursuing a steady, even course, their discipline goes by fits and starts. They will make boon companions of them one day and curse them the next, and, as a result, lose all restraint, as well as respect, because in order to secure it they must first respect themselves. Boys make mistakes. Men, who are but "children of an older growth," do likewise. Some boys, like men, make more mistakes than others, and require to be more frequently corrected. But there is a wrong way of doing a right thing. Besides, many a misdeed is placed at the door of a boy, who, though guiltless, must depend on future developments for acquittal.

The following example is one of many which we could cite to sustain our position. A case of new labor-saving rule had been obtained for a particular job, and strict injunctions given against *cutting* it under any circumstances. A few weeks after, it was discovered that several lengths had been destroyed. Inquiry failed to develop the criminal, but one individual was positive that the *boy* was the guilty party, which charge he strenuously denied. A watch was kept, and, in a few days after, it was proven that the man who had falsely charged the apprentice with the crime was the culprit himself. And, if we are not much mistaken, there are several readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who will admit that this is *not* an exceptional case.

Boys have sins enough of their own to account for — sins of omission and sins of commission — without charging them with misdeeds of which they are innocent; and there is no surer method to destroy a boy's usefulness or prospects than to make him the pilgarlic on all occasions, no matter who the offender may be.

Curses and ill treatment, like chickens, too, come home to roost. Some years ago, there was employed in a certain office in this city, an errand boy, part of whose duties it was to sweep out the counting and editorial rooms. One day a cowardly bully, employed on the editorial staff, dropped a sheet of manuscript, and, being too lazy to pick it up, called to the boy to do so, who, being unfortunately defective in his hearing, failed to understand what was required. Beckoning the boy to him, the brute raised his foot and kicked the little fellow insensible. When he had sufficiently recovered, he was taken to his widowed mother's home, where he was confined for several days. The widow was placated by promises which were never fulfilled. Years rolled on. The boy grew to be a stripling, the stripling to be a handsome young man, who had improved his opportunities, and in the course of time secured the responsible position of paying teller in one of our banking institutions. The incident had apparently been forgotten. One morning, however, a gentleman (?) presented a check for payment, and after the money had been counted, he asked the teller if he had not seen him before. "Yes," he replied, "you *have* seen me. I am the same fatherless boy you kicked insensible *seventeen years* ago in the — office. *I will remember you till I die*, and if you think you would like to repeat the experiment, I will be very glad to accommodate you." The feelings of the inquirer, under this explanation, may be more easily imagined than described.

In dealing with boys there is but one safe course to pursue. Tell them firmly and kindly what they are expected and required to do, but don't blow hot and cold at the same time. Talk to them in a proper spirit, and always take a fitting opportunity to reprove or admonish. No benefit accrues to either party by needlessly wounding their feelings. If a proper question is asked, don't snap like a coach dog. *Civility costs nothing.* Don't tell them they are lazy hulks, boobies or good-for-nothings. They can be answered properly or shown "how to do it" in less time, and, unless they are ingrates, they will duly appreciate your efforts. Be positive, be kind, be con-

sistent. Secure their *confidence* and *esteem*. Inculcate a manly spirit. Tell them what they *may* become if they improve their opportunities—what they *will* become if they neglect them. Enforce respect for age and responsibility, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred such treatment will secure far better results than a system of bullying, bickering or browbeating. Try it.

#### CORRECT SPACING.

A GOOD compositor is invariably a correct spacer; in fact, correct, even justification furnishes an unerring test by which a compositor may be judged. A careful distributor who makes it a point to separate his spaces, who believes there is a *place* for everything, and that everything should be in its place, who when he wants a five-em space does not need to fumble in the three or four-em space box to find it, is very apt to pass his galley for correction to the compositor who is "not so particular." A clean proof and a clean case generally keep company; and the man who keeps his case in apple-pie order will, as a rule, not only save time in correcting, but average as much for a week's work as the "rusher" who sticks an en quad after a comma, and a four-em space between an "f" and an "l."

Uniformity in spacing is a very important branch of the compositor's business, requiring care and judgment, and ought to be particularly impressed on the mind of the beginner, because if a slovenly habit in this respect is once acquired it is almost certain to stick to him through life. It is comparatively easy to cast the eye over the line as it is justified, and when this method is properly mastered and systematized his work will be expedited instead of delayed by its practice, while its advantages will be seen at a glance in the uniformity of appearance in every page.

The correct, even spacer is also the more profitable workman. The compositor who properly justifies will not use his thin spaces except where they are required, whereas the slovenly workman, who thinks it a waste of time to *separate* them, will use the first that comes to his fingers; and as a consequence, when correcting, has frequently to run round from one case to another to find just what he wants, because his own are either broken or mixed in his thick space box.

When a line is even spaced, and yet requires justification, it is proper to put the needed space between the words of the line where it will be the least observed, namely, between a "d" and a "b," or an "l" and an "h," which, being perpendicular letters, will admit of the addition, but not in a greater degree than a middling and thin space to a thick spaced line; or after a curved letter, the beak of which may bear upon the tops of a perpendicular one, as, for example, the "f" and the "h."

The same rule should be observed where it may be necessary to reduce the spacing of a line; less spacing is required after a sloping letter than a perpendicular one, and even after a comma or apostrophe, or quotation marks; and when spaces are cast to such a graduation no excuse—at least no valid excuse—can be offered on the part of the compositor for slovenly or irregular justification.

A slovenly distributor and an uneven spacer is sure to be a slovenly, unreliable *corrector*, but of this we shall speak at length in a future issue.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Can you explain the query, Why do religious bodies, as a rule, pay such poor prices for their printing? I have on my books five representatives of religion, and although they all strongly object to nasty work, cheapness is an indispensable essential to doing business with them. I know this is a mania with which we are all more or less afflicted, and the low figure generally secures the order; but, for downright starvation prices, my experience has brought me in contact with no tradesman who can be compared to religious folk. 'How much do you charge for a hundred bills about this size?' (denry-folio) I was lately asked by a clergyman who wanted some done 'at once.' 'About 5s. or 6s.; it depends on the matter to be set-up.' 'So much as that! I never paid more than 3s. 6d. when I was in Bermondsey!' And a similar wail do I have to hear with larger orders from the same class of customers. I do not know if other printers have a like unpleasant experience, but certainly it is my lot to deal with religious people who have desperately narrow views of the laborer being worthy of his hire."—[We cannot answer this query, except on the ground that, if a clergyman is able to get his printing done at a price, like meaner mortals, he does not care to pay more than that price.] *London Press News.*

We certainly have no reason or desire to throw discredit on religion or religious institutions; far from it, yet it is a fact that admits of no denial that a majority of religious periodicals are printed in unfair offices, and that as a rule printing for churches or church sociables, concerts, lectures, etc., is of an unprofitable character. Why compositors employed on Sunday school magazines or denominational journals should receive less wages than those employed on secular publications is a conundrum we should like to have satisfactorily explained. The Bible teaches that the laborer is worthy of his hire. We are not referring to country publications, or the struggling parish minister, but of religious publications, official and representative in their character, organs of the more wealthy denominations published in our larger cities. We like to see practice and preaching correspond. "Brother, this should be a labor of love with you; remember he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," said a minister in beating down a poor brother's bill for printing. "Oh, I'm willing to lend to the Lord, and the security is satisfactory," he replied, "but I think the negotiator asks too large a commission."

AMONG the typographic specimens presented in the sixth series of the *Printer's International Exchange*, published in London, England, by Field & Tuer, of the Leadenhall press, is one by Mr. E. Grant, which was worked in the middle of the Atlantic, on board the Cunard mail steamer Gallia, an incident of the printing being the overthrow and partial smashing of the press, during a violent storm, which loosened the screws securing it to the saloon deck.

THE last report of the *Federation Typographique Francaise*, the Typographical Union of France, shows the total number of unions to be 81, with a membership of 6,103. The Paris Union numbers, 2,431 compositors, 49 proofreaders, 146 workers in typefoundries, 47 boss printers, 14 book binders, and 70 stereotypers—a total membership of 2,757. Under the French federation all workers about a printing-office or in any manner connected with it in the capacity of skilled labor are admitted to membership.





Engraved by Blomgren Bros. & Co., Photo-Engravers, 162 and 164 Clark St., Chicago.



## IMPROVED METHOD OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

THE method of photo-engraving, by which the accompanying illustration is produced, is substantially the same as that used by the majority of *swelled* gelatine photo-engravers. This process is distinct from what is known as the "washout," or photo-electrotyping system, by which the "whites" of the original are washed out of the thick gelatine film, which is afterward electrotyped.

The copy to be photographed (successfully) must be in pure black and white. From such a very intense negative is prepared one in which the lines and dots appear as clear glass, and the white, absolutely opaque. The negative is one which all photographers would know as an ambrotype, or undeveloped negative. This consists of metallic silver, held in suspension in a collodion film, the lines being free from a deposit of silver. The metallic silver is then multiplied by dipping it in a solution of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and bromide of potassium, by which the silver is changed to bromide of silver, in the proportion of five to one. It is next placed in a bath of nitrate of silver, which changes it back to metallic silver. This operation is repeated from time to time, till a thoroughly opaque negative results.

This negative is then placed over a bichromatized gelatine film, and exposed to the action of any active light for a time sufficient to make the lines insoluble in cold water. Success, however, depends in a great measure on the method of preparation, the aim being to get the greatest possible relief with the least amount possible of gelatine.

After the gelatine plate has been sufficiently exposed, it is placed in cold water—the parts unacted upon by light swelling—and the lines remaining flat. When sufficiently swelled, the plate is treated with a tanning solution, to prevent sticking, and plaster of paris is then poured over it, which, when set, gives the plate, which is afterward stereotyped by the old plaster method. It is now given to the engraver, who deepens the parts which are too shallow, after which the plate is ready for the printer.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

## IV.

## "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY,"

YET we should be honest from *principle*, not as the result of policy. It sometimes needs great effort to be strictly honest in these rushing, grasping times, when the sole aim of many appears to be to follow the advice contained in the admonition: "Get money, honestly if you can, but get money." No method by which they can make a few dollars appears to be dishonest or dishonorable, and the result is an amount of sharp practice, and the adoption of schemes or following out of plans which leave the honest business man very little prospect of making headway under the fierce competition which he has to meet. To secure orders, some will even agree to fill them at prices which barely cover the cost of material, leaving nothing for labor or profit; and one instance came under our observation where a large order for printing was booked at a price *less than the actual cost of*

*the stock required.* Can we wonder at the number of failures daily recorded when such a loose manner of transacting business is indulged in? The evil resulting from such a course is not confined to those who eventually have to give way beneath their heavy burden of responsibilities, but is felt by others who are endeavoring to conduct their business on sound principles. A person or firm who gets an order filled under such circumstances as above stated will naturally expect others to fill similar orders at the same price, and when told it cannot be done, will produce invoices to show that it has been done; and if the honest trader would like to get the order, he must make a large reduction in the percentage of profit that should accrue to him in order to secure it. The "cutting" business, about which so much has been written in all trade journals, cannot be cried down too much. It is dishonest in every shape or form, and ends disastrously to all who engage in it. The workman has to suffer, because the employer cannot afford to pay him the full value for his labor; the employer has to suffer because he does not get a legitimate profit on the order, if he gets any at all; the dealer who supplies the material for filling the order often suffers by having to accept a compromise of forty or fifty cents on the dollar (that is, if he is very fortunate); and even the customer, who gets the greatest benefit, suffers, because in the future he will consider he is being cheated when charged a fair price for his work by other parties.

Besides the cutting in prices, other cutting processes are indulged in by those who are making haste to get rich, such as giving short count, poor stock, slovenly workmanship, etc. Though the customer may be considered "green," and expected to take anything that is foisted on to him, he will learn by experience that he is not being fairly dealt with, and the result will be that some other printer gets his work and Mr. Smart gets a bad name. To earn a good reputation is far better than to have a big banking account and be known as a man of sharp practice, and to gain such reputation it is necessary to be strictly honest in all things.

Not only should employers be honest to their customers, but also to their workmen, by paying a fair price for the labor of all, and to each according to his qualifications. Employés should be looked upon and treated as men, and not as so many pieces of machinery, made use of only because they are the necessary means to the attainment of particular ends. They need to be treated with respect and have confidence placed in them, and employers who so treat their workmen reap much better results from their labor than those who do otherwise. Confidence begets confidence, and when a man knows that his employer is honest toward him, he will do his best to be honest to his employer.

Honesty should be a cardinal principle in the workman. When paid a fair rate for a day's work see that you put in a good, solid ten hours or nine hours as the case may be. Some excellent workmen have the failing of being just a little late in showing up at their work; only a *little*, say five or ten minutes each day, but just calculate how much time it amounts to in a year. "But," they

may say, "we are 'docked' for the time we lose." That may be, yet still your lateness is liable to be a source of loss to your employer. A press may be kept idle, or a job delayed because your part of it is not ready on time, and trouble and vexation ensue. Then again, the few minutes spent in private or frivolous conversation with your fellow workman, while the work is standing still on account thereof, is a loss to the employer, just as much as if the few cents represented by those minutes were taken from his pocket. It may appear somewhat harsh to look at the matter in this light, but it is none the less just; and if the position of employer and workman were reversed, he who thinks it no great matter to lose a few minutes would be the first to deprecate the same action on the part of his employé. Others are careful to put in full time, but are careless in handling material, and waste which might be avoided is the natural consequence. Various other matters crop up in the course of a day's work which may be a source of gain or loss to the employer according to the way in which they are treated by the workman. In all things "study to show thyself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

A workman should be honest to himself. His labor is the only capital he possesses, and he has the right to get the best value he can for it. If he is content to sell his labor for much less than it is worth he is not honest to himself or to his fellow workman of equal merit, for he is lowering the standard of value which should be placed upon labor. There are times when it is not possible to get a high rate of wages for labor, such as general depression in business or overstocking of the labor market; but when circumstances permit, the very highest rate obtainable should be sought for. In the printing business, for instance, many first-class workmen are laboring in "rat" offices for from ten to twenty-five per cent less wages than they could obtain in "fair" offices. By working for such low wages they are not acting uprightly to themselves or their fellows, whereas if they made a determined stand they could obtain a higher rate of pay, because their employers know it would be a hard matter to get others like them to fill their places. Ordinary workmen they can get at any time, but *first-class* ones are not a drug in the market.

The relations between employer and employed would not be so strained as they sometimes are if each tried to be strictly honest toward the other. Uprightness commands respect, and in all dealings with others it would be a good thing to bear in mind the following lines:

"Above all: to thine own self be true,  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

A. P.

To make printers' black ink: Take of balsam of copaiba (pure) nine ounces, lamp-black three ounces, indigo blue and Prussian blue of each half an ounce, Indian red three-fourths ounce, yellow soap (dry) three ounces; grind the mixture to an impalpable smoothness by means of a stone and muller. Canada balsam may be substituted from balsam of copaiba where the smell of the latter is objectionable, but the ink then dries very quickly. The red inks are similarly made by using such pigment as carmine, lakes vermilion, chrome yellow, red lead, orange red, Indian red, and Venetian red.

#### THE MODEL SUBSCRIBER.

"Good morning sir; Mr. Editor, how are your folks today?  
I owe for your next year's paper; I thought I'd come and pay.  
And Jones is agoin' to take it, and this is his money here;  
I shut down lendin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try it a year.  
And here is a few items that happened last week in our town;  
I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just dotted 'em down.  
And here's a bushel of russets, my wife picked expressly for you;  
A small bunch of flowers from Jennie, she thought she must do something too.  
You're doin' the politics bully, as all our family agree;  
Just keep your old goose quill a flappin' and give them a good one for me.  
And now you are chuck full of business, and I won't be takin' your time,  
I've things of my own I must 'tend to—good day sir, I believe I will climb."  
The editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump,  
"God bless that old farmer!" he muttered, "he's a regular jolly trump."  
And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still;  
There are some who appreciate its labor, and some who perhaps never will.  
But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,  
And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground;  
And they who have striven and suffered to teach and ennoble the race,  
Shall march to the front of the column, each one in his God-given place;  
As they march through the gates of the City, with proud, victorious tread,  
The editor and his assistants will not be far from the head.

#### MANUFACTURE OF MOTTLED PAPER.

In this the paper, stock and the coloring matter of any desired shade are thoroughly mixed in the same manner as for making plain colored paper. The stuff thus prepared is delivered to the machine and passes through it, and the special feature of the invention is the gauging of the proportion of the water in the stuff, so that when the web of paper reaches the dandy-roll there will be in it more than the ordinary amount of water. The result of this manipulation is that the stuff is displaced in an irregular manner, so as to acquire a mottled appearance. This effect is due to the fact that the stuff, when thus irregularly displaced, forms a paper the body of which has more material in certain portions than in others, so that when subjected to the action of the calenders the surfacers of the paper are more highly polished in some parts than in others, thus producing a mottled or marbled appearance.

#### PROPER PLACING OF COLORS.

Dresser enumerates the following teachings of experience, which will no doubt prove of especial interest to a number of our readers:

When a color is placed on a gold ground, it should be outlined with a darker shade of its own color.

When a gold ornament falls on a colored ground, it should be outlined with black.

When an ornament falls on a ground which is in direct harmony with it, it must be outlined with a lighter tint of its own color. Thus, when a red ornament falls on a green ground, the ornament must be outlined with a lighter red.

When the ornament and the ground are in two tints of the same color, if the ornament is darker than the ground, it will require outlining with a still darker tint of the same color; but if lighter than the ground no outline will be required.

A LARGE number of plate printers and other employés of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have recently been discharged on account of the small appropriation for the continuation of work there,

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By all their Country's wishes blest. When Spring,  
With dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mold, she there  
Shall dress a sweeter sod than Fancy's  
Feet have ever trod.  
49 By fairy hands their knell is rung 63

8A,24a,

BREVIER.

\$3.25

Beneath those rugged Elms,  
Yon yew tree's shade, where heaves the Turf  
In many a mouldering heap, each  
In his narrow cell  
Forever laid, the rude Forefathers of the  
51 Hamlet Sleep 94

8A,24a,

LONG PRIMER.

\$4.00

The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day; the  
Lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the lea; the Plowman homeward plods his  
Weary way, and leaves the World to Darkness and to me  
Ring out the Grief that saps the Mind  
For those that here we see no more; ring out the feud of rich and poor,  
18 Ring in Redress for all Mankind 76

6A,16a,

PICA.

\$3.25

Trust no Future, howe'er Pleasant, let the dead Past  
Bury its Dead; act - act in the  
Living Present! heart within and God o'erhead. Lives of great men  
All remind us we can make our lives Sublime,  
5 And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the 8

5A,12a,

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Diligently Revised and Compared  
Dealers in Tapestries, Bronzes, Porcelains and Antique  
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67 & 71 PARK PLACE

NEW YORK

The advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border. At the top, a decorative banner reads "ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES". Below this, a profile of a woman with curly hair is shown. To the left of her head, the text "John Hastings Pres't" is written, and to the right, "A. R. Hart Managen". The company name "Photo Engraving Co." is prominently displayed in a large, stylized font across the middle. Below the company name, the address "67 & 71 PARK PLACE" and "NEW YORK" are listed. The bottom of the advertisement features a decorative horizontal line with a small cross symbol on the left and a copyright symbol on the right.



THE COQUETS.

Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

## ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Editor Inland Printer: INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, May 21, 1885.

I wish to add a few lines to the "Old Printer" item published in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER: Mr. Calvin Frary, who has for years worked on the *News*, if not the oldest, is certainly one of them. He was born in 1808; was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the Worcester (Mass.) *Aegis*, in 1823, and has worked at the business continuously since, making sixty-two years in a printing-office. He is always at his case, and promises to work many years yet. Who's the next?

E. H. PERKINS.

## FROM THE FAR WEST.

To the Editor: HELENA, M. T., May 5, 1885.

The *Herald* and *Independent* have stopped exchange of matter and use of plates. Trade is dull. Plenty of printers in Montana. The scale is 40 cents for day work, and 45 cents for night work; \$21 is the price for a week's work. Expenses of living, high. Work promises to be dull all summer. Sam M. LeRoy was elected delegate from Helena Union, No. 95, to the International Typographical Union. At the last regular meeting this union unanimously adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That Helena Typographical Union, No. 95, recommends a system of combining several towns into one union district, as a scheme by which country printers in the territories may be brought into the jurisdiction of the I. T. U.

The working people are about organizing a Knight of Labor Assembly at this place. Our union controls all the offices in the city.

S. L. R.

## ONE OUT OF MANY.

To the Editor: MAIL OFFICE, SHELDON, Iowa, May 17, 1885.

The writer was today the recipient of the first copy of your paper, THE INLAND PRINTER, which it has been his pleasure to be afforded an opportunity to peruse, and, as an assurance that the theories advocated by said journal are in full accord with those of ye scribe, I herewith inclose the necessary amount of cash to entitle me to such paper for six months, at the expiration of which time you may expect a renewal of my subscription. Have been afforded numerous opportunities to contribute to the support of publications devoted to the art of printing, but as yet have failed to receive any journal of that or any other nature which I deem as worthy of patronage and encouragement at the hands of all members of the craft, as I do that of THE INLAND PRINTER. It not only contains such reading as will prove interesting and instructive to all typos, but to the proprietors of newspapers as well. We congratulate THE INLAND PRINTER on its apparent success, and bespeak for it the united support of the printing fraternity, as we certainly feel that no well regulated printing-office can afford to be without it.

Respectfully yours, F. A. P.

## A WRINKLE WORTH KNOWING.

To the Editor: SCHENECTADY, May 21, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Anxious to contribute my mite to the fund of information THE INLAND PRINTER affords, I send the following wrinkle. It may not be new, but it certainly was original with me, and came about as follows:

Having received an order for twenty-five hundred labels, two inches in diameter, and the same number, three and a half inches in diameter, trimmed round, I was naturally puzzled how to do the job without sending it to New York to be cut. But I took the order, with the intention of finding a way to do it, and, after some thought, was successful, after the following plan:

I made a circle, on my curving-machine, from a six-to-pica hair line brass rule (steel cutting, *not perforating*, rule is very much better, but at that time I had none), which circle was the size the label was to be

when trimmed. Through the face of this circle, when done, I cut three or four notches or nicks, about a quarter of an inch long, and one-eighth deep. This outer circle of rule was then placed around the circular label, and locked up with the job. The cutting rule was then carefully underlaid until it was high enough to cut through the sixty-pound book paper on which the labels were printed. They were then run as fast as an ordinary job. *The register must, of course, be perfect.* Then, when evenly jogged up, three or four cuts of the paper-cutter down through the pile, and cutting across the blanks, left by the nicks already spoken of, finished the job, and it was a perfect success. Printers will now see the necessity for *perfect* register, as otherwise the trimming in the cutter would not finish the label round, but would fail to cut close enough on some, and too close on others, making flat spots. I have since thought that two nicks, one on each side, would, on small work, be sufficient to take the paper from the type, and make a nicer job. I found four sheets of one hundred-pound bristol to make the best tympan, as when cut through it would not curl up and tear. Hoping some brother printer will derive as much benefit and profit from this simple device as I am now doing, I send it to you. I now have a small stock of steel cutting rule, which I propose to make up into circles of various sizes, ready for use. This plan can, of course, be applied to any design, such as a star, diamond, crescent, etc., and has this merit—the margin has to be parallel with the border, because both operations are done simultaneously.

Very respectfully, CHAS. BURROWS.

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1885.

If I remember rightly, when the prospectus for THE INLAND PRINTER was first sent out it had, among other paragraphs, one something like this: "While our object shall be to publish a trade journal, it shall also be our aim to relieve the minds of our patrons in giving them something else to think about besides advertisements, etc." I have therefore concluded that I can interest your readers by departing a little from the usual tone of my letters, and branch off on to subjects which are interesting the whole public.

As regards the state of trade here, I think it fairly good. I know of very few, if any pressmen out of work.

Collins's, who have printed *Godey's Lady's Book* from its foundation, forty or fifty years ago, have concluded to let it slide, the scandalously low price at which another house has offered to do the work being so low that they thought there was nothing in it.

We hear a great many talking about what they are going to get in Washington. They have an idea that there is the Eldorado of bliss for printers. Now, having had an opportunity of examining into the workings of the government printing-office, one year ago, while on my way to New Orleans, I am convinced that if a man has any chance at home at all, he had better keep away from Washington. As I saw it then, the discipline was very severe, and the work by no means light, and I take it that the new administration will not want to retrograde in this particular. Then, again, living is higher there, and, on the whole, a man is better off outside of Washington than in it, if he is any kind of a printer at all. Especially is this true of pressmen.

The near approach of the I. T. U. convention, at New York, is just now demanding attention. "Big 6" will, no doubt, "throw" herself in making this the greatest convention we have ever had. The publishing of a daily issue of *The Boycotter* is a wrinkle worth attention. Philadelphia will, no doubt, see many of the delegates on their way home. When I last wrote (two months ago), strikes among the workmen were numerous everywhere about the town; now, the horizon has cleared and work has been resumed.

The most prominent diversion occupying our minds just now is, of course, base ball. What surprises us is the lambasting our athletic club has been getting out west. They evidently are without a capable head. We are partly consoled, however, by the splendid form in which our Philadelphia League Club is showing up, and this reminds me that the Chicago League Club should have a person connected therewith who could teach them how to act in a gentlemanly way. Their conduct here was very childish, to say the least.

One of our steadiest-going papers, the *Evening Star*, lately printed a likeness of the Providence pitcher (Radbourne), and in an article

on base ball, placed the celebrated players among the prominent men of the country, commanding salaries which are the envy of many a literary man, etc. \* \* \*

If there is one thing Philadelphia loves it is "Planked Shad." Just now, dinners of that description are at their height. Every day the ferry-boats carry large numbers who patronize the hotels at Gloucester, a small town, situated in New Jersey, a few miles down the Delaware river. There are numerous private fish-houses scattered along the river, where select parties are given. Strawberries, also, are beginning to appear, so, you see, we are feeling pretty good here just now.

C. W. M.

### THE LABOR REVOLUTION.

*To the Editor:* MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, May 28, 1885.

In the April number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, Mr. Donath writes from Washington, supplementing his former appeal for a general uprising of American workingmen, on May 1, 1886, for the enforcement of their demand, that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor; also replying to an assertion of mine, that such a scheme as he advocates is wild and impracticable.

Now, I do not wish to be understood as opposing any sensible measure for the enforcement of the eight-hour rule. My remarks were directed against what appears to be the most gigantic piece of nonsense ever originated for the betterment of the workingman. It is a spasmodic effort of a few enthusiasts, not even patient enough to enforce the rule in their own localities, to confer a blessing upon millions of men who are unprepared and unwilling to join in this untimely revolution.

The writer would inform Mr. Donath that he alone has not been asleep. There are many like himself who have just been aroused from a deep slumber. Why we should leave our downy couches, we fail to understand. The sun is not yet up, and the night is still as dark as pitch. It is the time for slumber, and we are anxious to enjoy our time as God has directed. We see Mr. Donath crossing our threshold with a lantern, and exclaiming, "To arms! To arms!" This is the signal we have expected to hear some time when the sun was in the zenith. A second glance, however, and we are reassured. Mr. Donath is dreaming. His dim lantern is not the sun, and he has not yet the power to control, with his little finger, the glorious orb of day. We were about resuming our slumber, when a banner, unfurled from above his right shoulder (see a recent *Craftsman*), next deserved our attention. We saw, emblazoned, the words: "Success depends upon organization;" and "when the backbone is hard, we can stand erect." We admit that we were drowsy when we read these words, but we were forced to smile at his inconsistency. He cries "To arms!" and, in the same breath, tells us to organize.

"To arms!"

We are raw recruits, Mr. Donath. We don't know what arms are, half of us. We are afraid to enter battle, lest that with the arms which are given us to slay our enemies, we slay ourselves.

"Organize!"

Yes, but judging from the proposition, the organizing will come in after the fighting. Organize? What a task! We raw recruits are so numerous! It will be years before we can handle arms. But we are willing—some of us; the others must take some lessons in patriotism—to be drilled until we are up to the standard. We hope that in time we may be a valuable adjunct to the vast army of labor, and lend our efforts to that great battle which may some day be fought. Then we hope to see realized the dream of a working-day that will be an enjoyment and a blessing to man.

If Mr. Donath advocated a demand for the eight-hour rule in places that are capable of enforcing their demands, he would receive naught but encouragement. But when he asks every organization of workingmen to adopt his scheme, he asks them to make a fatal blunder. Circumstances will not allow every union, even where the most perfect organization exists, to join forces in this peremptory demand.

When Mr. Donath becomes practicable in his schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the laboringman, he will accomplish more toward this end.

W. H. D.

### FROM ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 10, 1885.

*To the Editor:*

Trade: In London, still bad, "and with no prospects of improving," as several printers have said to me; in Dublin, dull; in Edinburgh, what I said in my last still holds good; from the most populous town in Wales, Cardiff, no reliable news. But notwithstanding these unfavorable reports, those connected with printing and the kindred trades, manage to keep out of the *Gazette* wonderfully well in comparison to those following other callings.

Herr Goebel's reply to Mr. Blades regarding the invention of the steam press is continued in the April and May issues of the *Printers' Register*. The writer upholds Koenig as the real and true inventor of the first of these indispensable printing-machines, in a manner that is at once lucid and remarkably well to the point. The reply is well worthy of study by all interested in the first inventorship of steam presses.

The statement in the March issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, that "Mr. Bergholtz, of this city, has published a volume containing the Lord's Prayer in one hundred and eighty different languages," and that "the characters of each language are employed in every instance," means indeed an immense amount of labor and trouble. But what must have been the toil, the immense cost—and this took place over eighty years before, and then with inferior materials and characters to work with—when, on the visit of the Pope to Paris to assist in the coronation of the Great Napoleon, the imperial printing-office produced *three hundred* copies of the Lord's Prayer in as many different characters and languages?

Lord Wolseley, the commander of the forces who recently tried to get to Khartoum, doesn't like special correspondents—the "pests of modern armies," as he calls them—and would be indeed happy could he expel them from his camp. Very differently, however, when, as Sir Garnet Wolseley, did he speak at the anniversary of the Newspaper Press Fund on June 19, 1880. "I can honestly say," he said, speaking of the services of the body now so unpleasant to him, that "I believe no men ever did their duty with greater honesty and greater zeal than the special correspondents. The army looks for many things to the gentlemen of the press, and feels deeply indebted to them for many a kind word, reaching the army often at moments of difficulty, danger and trial, which words are deeply appreciated at such times as evidence of public sympathy, and act, moreover, as a spur to their future movements and incentives to their further endeavors. To the press generally the British army now looks with the greatest anxiety and the greatest interest, for the rising men of the army feel that it is only the power of the press which will bring useful light to bear upon the dark spots of the military system, which they believe not to be in unison with the spirit of the age or with modern military science. The press alone has sufficient power to enable the army to correct and reform what they believe to be wrong, and to remove from the path of progress those great boulders of prejudice and superstition which now impede the way. The press alone will enable the army to put new wheels to the military coach, which by its creaking tells of its present dangerous condition, and which is only with difficulty maintained in an upright position at all."

The last number of *The Printers' Register* issued in 1884 contained, under the heading, "A Handsome Printer's Paper," a well deserved and well merited encomium of the *I. P.*; and particularly noticeable in this eulogy were the *P. R.*'s admiration of the style in which the advertisements in the Chicago printorial paper lying on their desk were set—their free use of little else but old-style Roman and italics of various sizes. The reason why I bring up this "g-h" notice is, that I would contrast the heavy, botchy, and vulgar-looking cross heads at the top of any exciting or startling news, which are now and again to be seen in the London dailies. Compare these offensive looking lines to those used in the New York *Herald*, a copy of which lies before me. Those of the latter are at once light, graceful, most pleasing to the eye—in a word, all that is good to a printer's eye may be said of them.

When a small book, at a cheap price, is issued—purporting to be expressly for the instruction of apprentices, morally, intellectually,

practically, etc., one would naturally expect, besides some wholesome common sense, that *printing* would be placed before the learners of the typographic art. Such a *brochure* was published some time ago here, and emanating from a well known printer-journalist's office, too. In a hasty glance over the pamphlet, I saw no less than thirty literals, while the spacing, machining and paper were of the lowest order. It takes quite a prosy view of the printing trade—perhaps, however, rightly,—a view, enough to put a “damper” on any youngster's spirits. Certainly, such professed printing-instruction books of this class are the last to be recommended to the apprentice.

In my last letter I mentioned that in the South Kensington Museum there were but two objects of interest to the craft, Benjamin Franklin's press and a type-writer. Since then, however, I have again visited the place, and notice there now an Anglo-American “Arab” platen printing machine (J. Wade). Lying in the bottom of the glass case in which the “Arab” is placed are nine chases, representing the different sizes the machine will take.

Several times recently have I read in the London papers, accounts of speeches delivered by public men, wherein they have stated that “it is to be deplored that the language of many newspapers, when commenting on various personages, has been reduced to so low and degrading a level as the tone of the American press when dwelling upon the same subject.” I see nothing “low or degrading” in it whatever; on the contrary, to repeat the late W. F. Storey's (Chicago *Times*) opinion on the point, this exposure is the best way of making men honest, and would, if the London journalists were not so anxious about the half-pence, and were bold and courageous enough to follow their Transatlantic cousins in this respect, have a most salutary effect upon pretty well all classes.

T. S. A.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Saranac, Michigan, asks: 1st. What is the best method of working a single electrotype cut in three colors, as, for instance, the common G. A. R. cut, red, white and blue. 2d. State also some of the best and most tasty ink combinations, and the best way of mixing the colors together.

*Answer.*—Any of the following methods can be followed successfully, provided due care is taken:

1st. Make heavy *overlay* for parts of cut desired in red, the balance of cut not to show. Repeat this process for other colors.

2d. Stop all vibration of rollers, and print cut in stripes of requisite colors, a particle of white ink intervening between each.

3d. Pierce frisket for such part of cut as may be desired at each impression.

In reply to the second inquiry, various colors and tints are produced by the following combinations:

White, yellow, red and black, make umber.

Vermilion and black, make Turkey red.

Ultramarine blue, black and white, make slate.

White and ultramarine blue, make sky blue.

Orange, lake and purple, make russet.

White and lake, make pink.

White, ultramarine blue and black, make pearl tint.

Medium yellow and red, make orange.

Medium yellow and purple, make olive green.

Lake and purple, make magenta.

Red, black and medium yellow, make maroon.

White and purple, make lavender tint.

Lemon yellow and bronze blue, make grass green.

White, lake and lemon yellow, make flesh tint.

White, medium yellow and black, make drab tint.

Bronze blue, lemon yellow and black, make dark green.

White and medium yellow, make buff tint.

Carmine and lake, make bright pink.

Carmine and blue, make violet.

Carmine and yellow, make amber.

Red and green, make olive.

Red and orange, make brown.

Blue and black, make dark blue.

Blue and yellow, make green.

(First color usually predominates.)

The best methods of mixing must depend on the judgment and capacity of the pressman himself.

A MILWAUKEE correspondent, under date of May 27, writes as follows: Will you have the kindness to answer the following queries, for the benefit not only of myself, as a reader and subscriber, but also the craft in general, who are deeply interested in your invaluable monthly. If possible, please answer in the June issue. What is the reason that I am unable to pull rollers, cast from new composition, from the molds? I have tried oiling the molds in various ways, that is, thinly, with lubricating oil, and also with lard oil, etc., and have tried to pull the same, after gently warming the mold, but it was no use. In every instance the rollers had to be melted out. I am very careful to have molds perfectly clean; sometimes even cleaning them with hot lye, and always heat the molds just previous to casting. I also use Van Bibber's Composition Kettle, or one similar, that is, I pour from the bottom. But all is of no use. The rollers stick, and have to be melted out. My pressroom is damp, and these rollers, for summer use, were incorporated as per the following formula: 8 lbs. 20-cent hide glue, 2 lbs. North Carolina pine tar, 18 lbs. (1½ gal.) syrup. Do you think this is a good recipe for summer rollers for a damp pressroom? I cannot understand why the rollers do not draw easily. Will you please help me out? If you will give a first-class formula for composition, suitable for a damp pressroom in summer, I feel that the same will be greatly appreciated.

*Answer.*—The compound referred to by our correspondent is practically worthless in hot or damp weather. The rollers cast by it lack firmness. They are necessarily soft and flabby, hence his inability to draw them from the mold, for it must be remembered it is hot, *moist* weather, rather than hot, *dry* weather that causes havoc with rollers. We would advise our correspondent to try some of the roller composition manufactured by Bingham, of Chicago, or Van Bibber, of Cincinnati, which is considered the best in the market. The following directions for using the same may perhaps prove of special interest at this season of the year. First, prepare your roller stocks, which can be done as follows: If they are of wood, have them scraped *clean*; if they are of iron, have them cleaned well and painted; then after they are thoroughly dry (and painted stocks should stand all night to dry), wind each end for the space of three or four inches with small, rough cord or twine. If you do not paint the stocks, wind them the same as you would Gordon stocks. For Gordon or other job press rollers, clean the stock off entirely and wind with lamp wick or small, rough twine, with the strands about one-eighth of an inch apart. Have your roller mold warm, and smoothly and evenly oiled with lard oil, using a flannel-covered swab that fits the mold. You can heat the mold by pouring hot water on the *outside* or by standing it close to a hot stove. Be careful not to get too much oil in the mold, as it will spoil the face of the roller by causing oil cuts and flakes. This is caused by the surplus oil getting under the surface of the composition. Cut the composition into small pieces, and place part of it in a clean kettle (be *sure* the kettle is clean), setting it inside of another kettle containing boiling water (like a carpenter's glue kettle). Stir slowly and carefully, and avoid beating the composition into foam; as fast as the composition melts add more to it, until the batch is used up. Do not let the composition lie in the kettle while melting without stirring it, as the hot water will cause it to thicken, or candy, and thus ruin it. After the composition is melted, take the kettle out of the water and let it stand for about fifteen minutes, sheltered from a draft, for the froth to rise; then skim off the froth, and pour the composition in a steady stream on top of the roller stock. Place the roller mold perfectly straight, otherwise it would cause one side of the roller to be covered with pin-holes. When the roller gets cold and solid, after letting it stand over night, push it from the mold, then let it stand for at least three days before using it. Wash the rollers as little as possible; it is the frequent washing of rollers that ruins them, as every time you wash a roller some of its constituent parts are washed away, leaving the glue on the surface, which causes a thick skin to form. Do not allow drops of water to stand on the face of the roller, as they cause the face to blister and peel.

## IMPOSITION.

TWO HALF-SHEETS OF TWELVES WORKED TOGETHER.

*Outer Form.*

|   |    |    |     |
|---|----|----|-----|
| 9 | 1  | 1A | 11A |
| 7 | 6  | 4  | 3   |
| 1 | 12 | 11 | 2   |
| c |    | c  |     |

*Inner Form.*

|     |    |    |    |
|-----|----|----|----|
| 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11A | A  | 8  | C  |
| x   | 11 | 01 | E  |
| x1  | 11 | 11 | 2  |
|     |    |    |    |

A SHEET OF TWELVES IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.

|    |   |    |    |
|----|---|----|----|
| 91 | 6 | 21 | 21 |
| 02 | 2 | 8  | 11 |
| 21 | 4 | 1  | 24 |
| c  |   | c  |    |

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| 91 | 11 | 01 | 21 |
| 81 | 1  | 9  | 61 |
| 23 | 2  | 3  | 22 |
|    |    |    |    |

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES, WITH TWO SIGNATURES.

*4 pages of other matter.*

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| 2 | 1  | 9  | 1 |
| 1 | 12 | 11 | 2 |
| 1 | 12 | 11 | 2 |
| c |    | c  |   |

A HALF-SHEET OF EIGHTEENS.

*Containing 16 pages.*

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 2  | 9  | 11 |
| 1  | 16 | 7  | 10 |
| c  |    | c  |    |

When the white paper is worked off, transpose the pages 7 and 10 in the place of 9 and 8, and the pages 9 and 8 in the place of 7 and 10.

A HALF-SHEET OF SIXTEENS WITH ONE SIGNATURE.

*Outer Form.*

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| 13 | 62 | 21 | 12 |
| 1  | 13 | 21 | 12 |
| 91 | 21 | 12 | 12 |
| c  |    | c  |    |

*Inner Form.*

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| 9  | 12 | 06 | 14 |
| 11 | 22 | 19 | 14 |
| 01 | 12 | 19 | 14 |
| 7  | 26 | 31 | 2  |
|    |    |    |    |

A HALF-SHEET OF EIGHTEENS.

|    |    |    |   |    |    |
|----|----|----|---|----|----|
| 11 | 2  | 01 | 6 | 9  | 21 |
| 1  | 18 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 2  |
| c  |    | c  |   | c  |    |

When the white paper is worked off, transpose the pages 11 and 8 in the place of 7 and 12, and pages 7 and 12 in the place of 11 and 8.

SHEET OF EIGHTEENS TO BE FOLDED TOGETHER.

*Outer Form.*

|   |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5 | 32 | 29 | 8  | 17 | 20 |
| 1 | 36 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 24 |
| c |    | c  |    | c  |    |

*Inner Form.*

|    |    |    |    |    |   |
|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 19 | 18 | 7  | 30 | 31 | 6 |
| 22 | 21 | 01 | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| 23 | 14 | 11 | 56 | 35 | 2 |
|    |    |    |    |    |   |

A SHEET OF EIGHTEENS WITH ONE SIGNATURE.

*Outer Form.*

|    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 01 | 15 | 92 | 11 | 02 | 12 |
| 8  | 65 | 22 | 5  | 22 | 21 |
| 1  | 36 | 33 | 4  | 23 | 14 |
| c  |    | c  |    | c  |    |

*Inner Form.*

|    |    |    |    |    |   |
|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 81 | 61 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 6 |
| 91 | 12 | 9  | 12 | 02 | 2 |
| 13 | 24 | 3  | 34 | 35 | 2 |
| c  |    | c  |    | c  |   |

A HALF-SHEET OF EIGHTEENS WITHOUT TRANSPOSITION.

|   |    |    |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|----|----|---|
| 9 | 1  | 81 | 11 | 8  | 2 |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 51 | 01 | 2 |
| c |    | c  |    | c  |   |

This form of imposition will give three single leaves when the sheet is cut, and should therefore be avoided where possible.



SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



# THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

## BINDERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY AND FOLDING MACHINES.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

## ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

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Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

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Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25-27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

## JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

## JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

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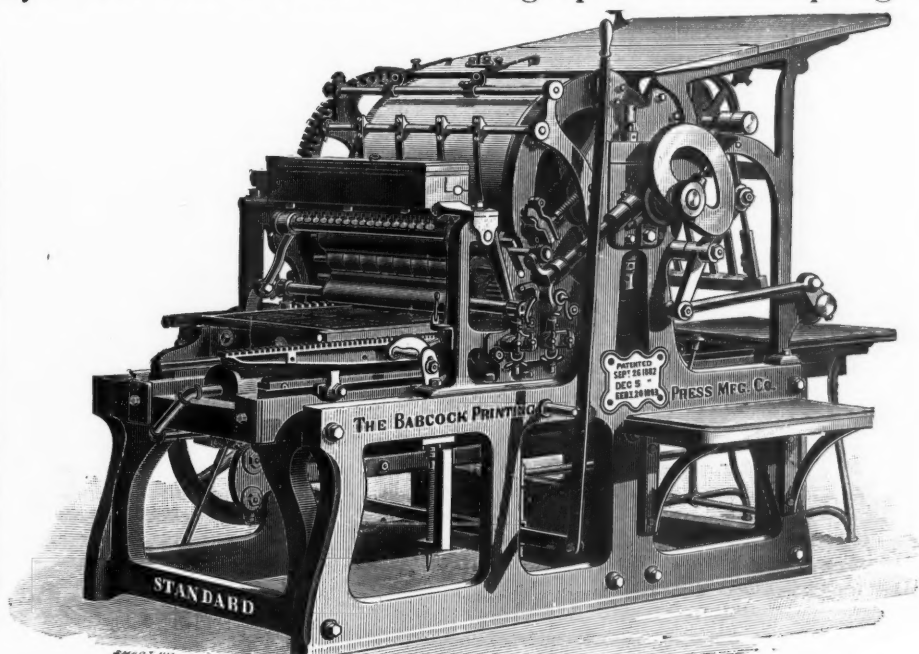
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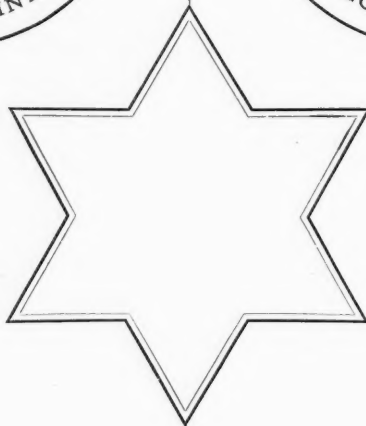
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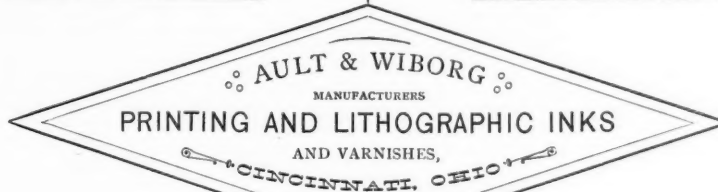
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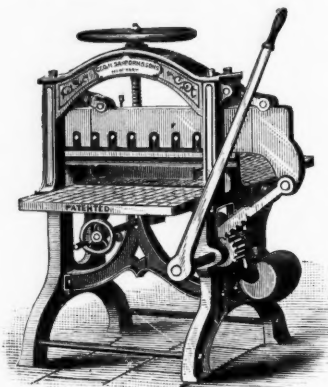
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## LOCAL ITEMS.

BRADNER SMITH & Co. have returned to their old quarters on Monroe street.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, 156 and 158 Monroe street, are now showing a large stock of advertising fans in new and unique designs.

HOWARD, WHITE & Co., publishers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, have removed to Nos. 123-125 Quincy street, near Fifth avenue.

PARTIES desirous of obtaining bargains in electrotype cuts can hear of something to their advantage by addressing Ostrander & Huke, Chicago.

THE bookbinders of this city have effected a permanent trade organization, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

THE Enterprise Publishing Company, Chicago, capital stock, \$50,000, has been incorporated by John C. Curtis, Fred S. Baker, and Wm. Donlin. Object, to print books, papers, etc.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING Co.—158 and 160 South Clark street, have materially enlarged their premises, and are now carrying a full supply of bookbinders' material of all descriptions.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co., have at length moved into their new and commodious quarters, 304-306 Dearborn street, and 47 Fourth avenue, of which they have obtained a lease for five years.

THE Taylor Building, 140 and 146 Monroe street, well known as the headquarters of a number of our largest printing and publishing houses, has recently been sold to Col. Richard Ives, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, for \$250,000.

A. P. SWINEFORD, editor of the Marquette (Mich.), *Mining Journal*, recently appointed governor of Alaska, was formerly employed in the *Post* joboffice, of this city. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his good fortune.

H. McALLASTER & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, have recently turned out a number of chromo-lithographic fans and cards of exquisite designs, for advertising purposes, the finish of which is of a very high order. They are really beautiful, in the highest acceptance of the term.

J. C. SKEEN, formerly of the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company, has decided to reënter the stationery business, and has bought out F. A. Gibbs' interest in the firm of E. A. Snell & Co. Mr. Skeen intends to gradually enlarge the business, and will have a printing-office in connection with it.

MR. SAMUEL RASTALL, the secretary-treasurer of the typographical union, is in attendance at the session of the International. He will, no doubt, have an opportunity to more fully explain the advantages of what is now known as "the Rastall Measurement System," and what is more, he is able to do so.

MR. JOHN C. REID, managing editor of the New York *Times*, and his wife, arrived at Paris, recently.—*Ex.* John, give us your hand, old fellow. *Fortuna favet fortibus*. But we didn't think that "Our John," who used to lay down the law with such unction in No. 16, would ever be managing editor of the New York *Times*.

CHAS. W. CURRY, for many years known to the Chicago public as a newsboy, has recently opened a fine stationery and periodical agency at 183 East Madison street. Mr. Curry has taken good care of the nickels in the past, thereby accumulating considerable ready money. We are glad to announce his success, and trust he will rapidly push to the front and receive the patronage he so richly deserves.

A VISITOR FROM THE PACIFIC.—Col. James J. Ayres, superintendent of the state printing office, Sacramento, California, has recently paid our city a visit. The object of his mission is to purchase presses, machinery and the necessary material for the printing of the text books of the California public schools, which was provided for by an amendment to the state constitution, and an act of the legislature appropriating \$175,000 for the purpose of carrying out the work. It is stipulated that the books are to be furnished to the school children at cost price, and as there are 225,000 pupils of public schools in Cali-

fornia, it will be seen that the undertaking is one of considerable magnitude. The Colonel is at present in the East making investigations. He will revisit Chicago on his homeward trip.

ON Thursday, May 28, the Chicago delegates, accompanied by brethren from Denver, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, and several other neighboring towns, left this city in a special car, by the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, to attend the International Typographical Convention. Several ladies accompanied the excursionists.

CAPTAIN W. E. QUINTON, of the Seventh United States Infantry, now stationed as recruiting officer in this city, is a practical printer, and an old member of No. 16. From his boyhood it was his ambition to be a warrior; his father was one before him, and the martial spirit seemed to run in the blood. He is an accomplished gentleman, a gallant soldier, and an honor to his old profession.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that a painful, though fortunately not a serious accident occurred to Mr. Marder, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., while on a recent trip to his country residence, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Carelessly jumping upon a pebble, he unfortunately stretched a cord in his leg, by which he was crippled and laid up for ten days. He is able to be around once more, however, but resolved that whether at Oconomowoc or Coney Island, he will, in future, look before he leaps.

MR. W. O. TYLER, for a number of years secretary of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, and a gentleman well known to the trade, has rented the premises Nos. 169 and 171 Adams street, which he is now busily engaged in fitting up as a paper warehouse. The carpenters and fresco painters are hard at work getting matters into ship-shape. When finished, the store will be one of the best fitted up in the city of Chicago. Mr. Tyler has a large personal acquaintance among printers, and we feel satisfied that his prospects for obtaining a goodly share of public patronage are all that could be desired. THE INLAND PRINTER, at least, wishes him every success.

A. ZEESE & Co. electrotypers, are now safely moved in their new quarters, 119 Monroe street, and 2, 4, 6 and 8 Custom House place, where they are now prepared to promptly fill the ever-increasing orders of their customers. No expense has been spared to fit up with the latest and most improved machinery, among which is a new electrotype press, manufactured in Worcester Massachusetts, the only one of the kind west of New York. Some idea of the extent of the business may be formed when we state that the office and workshop of this firm occupy 13,600 square feet. The building is lighted on three sides, and has a freight and passenger elevator in constant operation.

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE (C. B. & Q. R. R.) has more through-car lines than any railroad in the world. It is the only road selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail west of Chicago. It carried on its line the first international train from the City of Mexico to Chicago. For its superior excellence it was patronized by the main body of the Knights Templar and Grand Army of the Republic journeying to San Francisco and Denver in 1883. For years the great army of tourists, business travel and home-seekers in the largest majority have journeyed over its lines. It is, in fact, the principal line to reach all points in the great states and territories west of Chicago.

HOW IS IT DONE?—One of the many one-horse printing establishments with which this city is cursed, is at present engaged in the laudable undertaking of acquainting the public with the fact that it is prepared to deliver a No. 4 business card on bristol board for \$1.00 per thousand. Now let us see how much *profit* these figures allow to the firm turning out the work. The stock costs 48 cents; composition, 25 cents; presswork, \$1.00—total, \$1.73. Comment is unnecessary. Is there any wonder that reputable firms complain of such competition. Of course there can be but one outcome from these practices. *Somebody* is going to get left, and who that somebody is can generally be found out by application to the sheriff.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.—The J. W. Butler Paper Company, 173 and 175 Adams street, announce a business change in the firm, in the following circular:

TO OUR MANY PATRONS AND FRIENDS.—We wish at this time to call your attention to the reorganization of our company, Messrs. Moss and Davis being admitted in the management; and as these gentlemen have been in our employ

through a long series of years, we now have the benefit of their experience in a closer relation, and under the new arrangement particular pains will be taken as to uniform goods, the lowest market prices and prompt shipments, and as our stock is the largest and most complete in the West, without exception, we can and will do just what we represent.

Shall be pleased at all times to send samples and quote prices. Thanking you for your generous patronage in the past, and striving to merit it in the future, we remain, yours truly,  
J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.

The statement in our last issue that it was the intention of Mr. Butler to retire from active participation in the business, was inserted under misconception. It is not so.

### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

THERE is really little change in the business outlook since our last issue; and the general feeling seems to be there will be no permanent appreciable improvement till the fall. The following are the reports as taken directly from our representative business firms:

SNIDER & HOOLE.—Trade quiet.

LOUIS SCHAUPPNER.—Business dull.

A. ZEESE & Co.—Business good; all they can do.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY.—Business fair to middling.

OSTRANDER & HUKU.—Business brisk with favorable outlook.

H. McALLASTER & Co.—Business slow, and somewhat unsettled.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Trade quiet. No material change from last report.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY CO.—Business good, and prospects encouraging.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO.—Business dull. Prospects, not what could be desired.

BLOMGREN BROTHERS.—Trade excellent both in electrotyping and photo-engraving departments.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.—Trade continues to pick up, though not as fast as desired.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY.—State of trade, quiet. Think that with warm weather will come an improvement in business.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.—Business fair, and have no reason to complain. Make a specialty of large contracts for book and news paper.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.—Mr. C. B. Ross, manager, reports trade fair, though customers are only ordering what is absolutely necessary.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.—There is no material change from last month's report. Business is not as brisk as anticipated, and prospects do not seem to improve.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—Trade is slowly improving, with hopeful prospects. Still do not think there will be much change, if any, for some time to come.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE Co.—For the past month, business in type and press machinery has not been very brisk, and the outlook is not encouraging. In the machinery department they are running day and night. They are also busy in the electrotype foundry.

CELLULOID stereotypes are now made, the plates being easily prepared. The engraving or the form of type to be stereotyped is first used to make a fine paper matrix, just as if a common metal stereotype was to be made. Then this matrix is placed in a form, and over it is laid a sheet of celluloid. The two are put in a hydraulic press, the temperature is raised to 300° F., the celluloid is pressed into the matrix at a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, and then the thing is done. When taken out and cooled the celluloid plate is an exact counterpart of the original form, and when cemented to a suitable wood backing it is good for four times as many impressions as a copper stereotype. Besides that, it is not easily damaged. Another use made of celluloid is in facing wood type. This is done by laying a thin sheet of celluloid over the face of a big block of wood, and the two are shoved into the hot press. When they come out the celluloid has been forced into the pores of the wood an eighth of an inch, and has made a surface that is simply beautiful. The block is then cut up into wood type by the ordinary wood type machine, or it may be sold to wood engravers, who find it equal to boxwood.—*New York Sun.*

### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Lawrence (Massachusetts) Typographical Union is defunct.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL union will soon be established in Cambridge, Ohio.

IT is stated that it is only a century ago since piece work came into practice.

WITHIN twenty-five years forty-one daily papers have died in New York City.

EFFORTS are being made to establish a typographical union at Steubenville, Ohio.

THE engravings in *Harper's Monthly* cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 a year.

LAID OVER.—Several specimens of typography for competition, will appear in our next.

DAKOTA has two thousand school houses and two hundred and seventy-five newspapers.

MARK TWAIN says he set type in the Philadelphia *Ledger* office more than thirty years ago.

A PAPER to be called the *National Cooper's Journal*, is announced to appear from Buffalo, June 1.

MESSRS. BURNETT & WRIGHT have opened a new job office at 38 Exchange street, Rochester, New York.

L. D. SALE, a well known Detroit journalist, has received an appointment in the treasury department, at Washington.

ILLINOIS has one thousand and nine newspapers, of which three hundred and eighty-six are published in Chicago.

A LABOR paper is to be printed in the Hebrew language, and published by the Hebrew Tailor's Society of New York.

THE newspaper compositors in Fall River, Massachusetts, are seeking an increase in the price of composition on two of the papers.

THERE are sixty-four newspapers published in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, which adjoins Suffolk county, of which Boston is the capital.

THE Galveston *News* is going to establish a branch at Dallas, Texas. Stock has been taken sufficient to bring up the capital to \$300,000.

NEARLY all the printers in Kalamazoo, Michigan belong to the newly organized Typographical Union. A scale of prices will soon be presented.

DETROIT is to have a one cent daily, a company having been formed for that purpose, with sufficient capital to make it a success. It will be issued about June 15.

EDITOR McCULLOUGH, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, has accepted a non-resident professorship of journalism at Harvard, receiving \$4,600 for ten lectures.

MR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, 73 Olive street, Boston, is the inventor of the Type Finishing Machine, a description of which is given in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Up to the 18th inst. the New York *World* had collected \$52,203.41, representing the contribution of 56,316 persons, in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal fund. The sum needed is \$100,000.

AN employing printer writes: I wish I could devise some means of stimulating the average pressman to greater endeavors. He needs it in a greater degree, I think, than the compositor.

WE have received the first issue of *The International Printer*, a monthly journal published in Detroit by A. M. Dewey & Co. It is a creditable production, and we wish it success. Price \$1 per year.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to visit the new building and office of the Saginaw *Evening News*—printing and binding establishment. Will accept it when business calls us in that direction.

THE pre-men of Indianapolis met in Typographical hall Saturday night, May 16, and perfected an organization to be known as the Pressmen's Union. The matter had been under discussion for some time. The following named persons were elected officers: Charles P. Froschauer.

president; E. P. Fulmer, vice-president; Fred Lorenz, financial and corresponding secretary; Ed. Baker, treasurer; David Seli, recording secretary; Harry Danforth, sergeant-at-arms.

NEW unions have recently been formed in Kalamazoo and Bay City, Michigan, Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois. Applications for charters have also been received from Kingston, Ontario, and for a pressmen's union, at Indianapolis.

THE *Dakota Siftings*, published at Minnewakan, lately issued a boom edition of ten thousand copies, printing it upon a Washington hand press. The presswork was all done by one man, who averaged fifteen hundred impressions a day on the job.

THE managers of the *Brooklyn Eagle* have provided tables and set aside a room for the use of the compositors at lunch-time, which they visit in squads of twenty to partake of a hot lunch on the European plan. Other managers should follow their example.

THE first newspaper devoted exclusively to religious information is said to have been the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, published at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The first number appeared September 1, 1808, and was issued "every other Thursday evening.

THE New York *Times* has prepared a special edition, which has for its object the enlargement of American trade with Mexico and Central and South America. This special edition is printed in the Spanish language, and is intended for circulation exclusively in Spanish-speaking countries.

SITKA, Alaska, seems to be a cold and uninviting place for a newspaper, as is evidenced by a recent order from the United States District Attorney, for a complete outfit for a paper to be published for the purpose of advertising legal notices. Perhaps the new governor may enliven matters a little, when he gets out there.

THE Hon. Edward Ross, recently appointed Governor of New Mexico, was formerly United States Senator from Kansas, and was one of the Republican senators who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. He is a printer by profession, and formerly worked at the case in Lawrence, Kansas, and has recently been setting type at Santa Fe.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.—Messrs. Evans & Darling, of No. 6 Bond street, New York, make an extraordinary offer to printers to send a line of samples of special orders of dance, and announcement circulars, on receipt of twenty-five cents. We would advise every printer who uses such goods to send for the samples at once, and he will then have samples which will meet the requirements of any customer who is looking for novelty in this line.

THE International Typographical Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Martin R. H. Witter, of St. Louis, president; Sherman Cummin, of New York, and Reuben F. Gray, of New Orleans, being the other candidates; Thomas S. Lacy, of Ottawa, Canada, vice-president; E. S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer, and H. Thomas Elder, of Fort Wayne, corresponding secretary. James P. Boyer, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected chief organizer without opposition. A plan was submitted for the relief of members who, by force of circumstances, are compelled to travel around the country in search of employment. It is to furnish them with traveling cards which will insure their being paid three cents per mile for any number of miles not exceeding 150 traveled in any one week.

ON June 4, Joseph McCann, a compositor on the *Herald*, and Ira Somers, a compositor on the *World*, set type for a purse of five hundred dollars. The match resulted in a victory for McCann, and the breaking of all previous records. The copy set was that of an editorial, cut from a New York paper. The match was a three hours' straightaway, solid minion. McCann set the first stickful in fourteen minutes, and Somers followed two minutes later. In the first hour the *Herald* man got up 2,123 ems, beating Arensberg's record of 2,068. Somers set just 2,000. The second hour McCann set 2,110, and Somers 2,025. In the third hour 2,123 was again the record of McCann, while Somers reached 1,997 ems. In the three hours McCann set 6,350 ems, and

Somers 6,075. They had to correct their own first and revised proofs, a line being taken off for every minute. Allowing for correcting, McCann set 6,062½ ems; Somers, 5,757½.

## FOREIGN.

THE *Cable* is a London paper published specially in the interests of Americans and Canadians in England.

ROUMANIA is to have its trade printing paper. Mr. I. S. Radulescu, of Bucharest, will publish one shortly with the title, *Tipografia*.

DURING the exhibition which is to be held at Antwerp this year a typographical congress is to be formed, which, it is hoped, will be an international one.

ALL printers in St. Peter-burg, Russia, are searched nightly by the police, on leaving their offices, in order to prevent the secret printing of seditious literature.

THERE are 727 newspapers and periodicals published in the kingdom of Bavaria, according to the official subscription list published by the Bavarian postoffice.

THE master printers of Paris contemplate establishing a mutual fire insurance association, with a view of effecting the insurance of printing-offices at a lower premium.

THE recent entertainment at the Academy of Music, New York, for the benefit of the Press Club's charity fund was a great success, and increased its treasury by \$3,500.

THE newest thing in London journalism is a little French paper, *L'Europe*, intended to supply Frenchmen in London with a paper entirely modeled on their own journals.

THERE are published in Honolulu four English daily newspapers, four English, three native, one Chinese and one Portuguese weeklies, and three English and one native monthlies.

E. J. HALE, recently appointed consul at Manchester, England, is a native of North Carolina, and is about forty-five years of age. He is editor of the Fayetteville, North Carolina, *Observer*.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that the professors of the University of Tokio have formed themselves into an association for promoting the introduction of Latin writing and type in place of the Chinese.

A PARTY of Frenchmen, in Mauritius, have recently started a paper called *The Madagascar*, with the object, as its title implies, of promoting the annexation of the great African island to the domains of France.

IT is stated that the latest additions to the Storey-Carnegie list of newspaper purchases in England are the *Northampton Mercury* and *Daily Reporter*, the former of which has been in the hands of the Dicey family for one hundred and sixty-five years.

AT Zurich and Berne, in Switzerland, typographical clubs have been formed among the operatives. The sole purpose of these clubs is to discuss technical subjects during their meetings, to read technical papers, and to arrange from time to time small exhibitions of prominent trade subjects.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the first publication of any kind of newspaper in Ireland occurs this year, the *Dublin News Letter*, which is credited with being the first journal printed on the Sister Isle, having appeared in 1685; the first daily, *Pue's Occurrences*, was not published till 1700.

THE London *Printers Register* says: Messrs. Horncastle & Co., advertising agents, of 61 Cheapside, E.C., received lately, direct by telephone from Brighton, the actual words and instructions respecting insertion of an advertisement in a daily paper. The whole transaction only occupied a couple of minutes. This is, we believe, the first practical use of the telephone for newspaper purposes over so long a distance.

IN May last year a lad in the employ of a London lithographic printer was cleaning a machine, when the machine-minder set it in motion without giving warning, and the result was that the boy's hand was crushed. He consequently sought, under the Employer's Liability Act, to recover compensation for the injury, and the case was heard before Judge Eddis and a jury at the Clerkenwell County Court, with



the result that the jury found for the plaintiff £95 10s. This amount represents three years' estimated earnings, the full amount allowed by the Act.

THE artistic printing establishment of Mathews and Northrup, Buffalo, New York, is to be rebuilt at once; one building will be of brick, five stories high, provided with steam heating apparatus, elevators, etc., and stocked throughout with new presses, printing materials, etc. Estimated outlay, \$100,000.

It is pointed out in a French paper, that out of the twenty celebrations that have been held of the invention of printing, not one was held in France. Books were published in France as early as 1470, but the three earliest printers in Paris were Germans, and the most of their early successors were also Germans.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says that Mr. Barker, of Manchester, proposes, during the present year, to reproduce the Gutenberg (or Mazarin) Bible by means of photo-lithography. This is regarded as the earliest book printed with metal types by the inventor of printing. It is remarkable for the firmness of the paper, the blackness of the ink, and the general uniformity of the impression.

BOSTON has one hundred and twenty-five printing establishments, employing three thousand four hundred and forty-eight hands, who earn \$1,867,207. There are one hundred and forty-five printing and publishing establishments, which enrich the community to the amount of \$5,469,518, and pay out to two thousand nine hundred employes the sum of nearly \$1,800,000. The capital invested in this industry is about two and a half millions.

THE number of books in the Melbourne Printer's Library is 1,250, classified as follows: Works of fiction, 1,020; voyages, travels, etc., 200; biography, 160; history, 120; poetry, etc., 140; letters, essays, etc., 80; magazines, 130; arts and sciences, 60; miscellaneous, 60; works of reference, 40; theology, 50; medical, 41; philology, 25; natural history, 30; and sports and pastimes, 20. The library was opened in 1870 with 1,000 books. About 300 books, mostly novels, have been lost. The library is now placed in the Melbourne Trades Hall, and a new catalogue is in preparation.

A NEW machine has been devised for separating into single columns of prints (preparatory to punching) a sheet of pasteboard or carlboard imprinted with a congeries of designs or pictures such, for example, as go to make up a "pack" or "deck" of playing cards. In machines of this class commonly employed the sheet is fed directly in between the feed-rollers, and accuracy of cutting is made to depend on two causes, both variable and imperfect, to wit: First, an extremely skillful manipulation, and secondly, strict rectangularity and uniform thickness of the advancing sheet-edge to the lines of demarcation between the rows of columns of prints to be separated from one another. The difficulty of securing prerequisites causes many sheets to be spoiled in the act of cutting by the running of the cuts over printed matter, or so near to it as to destroy merchantable symmetry of the finished cards. This difficulty is overcome by providing means by which the act of the operator which slips the drive-belt onto the loose pulley is made effective to simultaneously elevate the pressure-roller, thus enabling the attendant to arrange the sheet in strict alignment with the gauge while its forward portion is well advanced under the roller, so that on starting the machine the roller closes automatically down upon the sheet at right angles to the demarcations, with the result of feeding the sheets in strict parallelism thereto, no matter how much out of truth the front edge may be.

MR. GEO. L. REED, of the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company, of Mechanic's Falls, Maine, has recently been on a visit to Chicago.

#### PERSONAL.

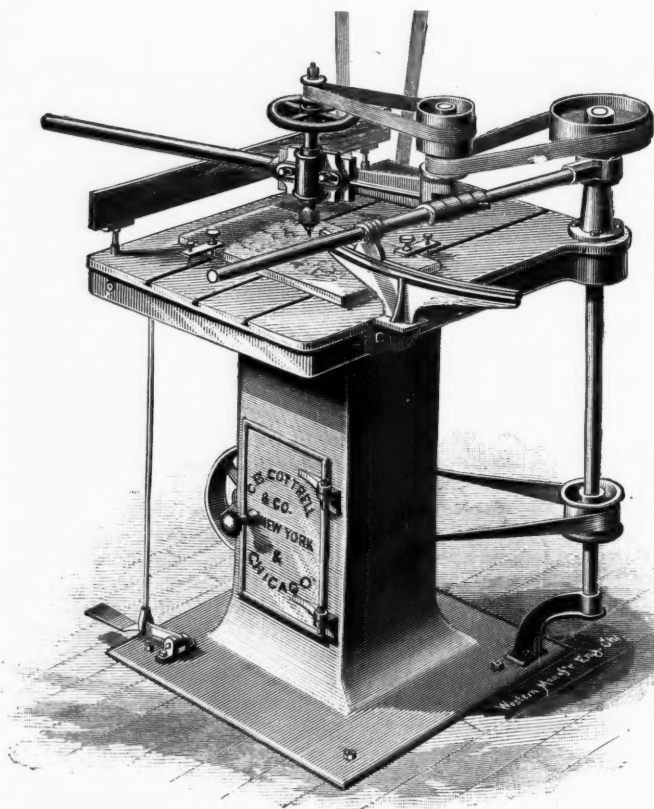
THE Hon. Wm. Whiting, M.C., from Holyoke, Massachusetts, one of the largest paper manufacturers in the country, is now in the city, in connection with business interests.

WE acknowledge the pleasure of a call from Mr. James Sutton, of New York, representing the *Aldine*, of that city. He was very enthusiastic in his praises of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. C. M. DAVIS, formerly agent for W. H. Parsons & Co., the extensive Paper Manufacturing Co., of Holyoke and New York has relinquished his trust to assume the treasurership of the J. W. Butler Paper Company. Mr. Davis enjoys a wide acquaintanceship among our business men.

#### IMPROVED ROUTING MACHINE.

The accompanying engraving represents an Improved Routing Machine, manufactured by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 Clark street,



Chicago. It differs in many important particulars from any other in the market. As will be observed it is solidly mounted on an iron base. The power being applied *below* the work table, the long upright shaft is dispensed with, the springing of which imparts a tremor to the work table which makes accurate work an impossibility. The improved spindle for regulating the height of the tool is also a very important improvement, it being so constructed that its position remains permanent until changed by the operator, a feature peculiar to this machine, as it will be remembered that on the ordinary Routing Machine now in use it is necessary to tie the hand wheel to prevent the wheel from moving, and thus changing the position of the tool. This improvement will undoubtedly be appreciated by anyone who is now using the old style machine. The spindle is made of tool steel hardened, and then ground. The improved clamps while holding the work firmly, are so constructed that they cannot mar the plate. The shipper rod is so conveniently arranged for hand or foot that the operator can throw the belt on or off without changing his position. This machine has many other advantages, the above mentioned being the most prominent.



## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is worth pointing out that the wood of the Phillyrea is, perhaps, next to box, the best for wood engraving. It has been used for this purpose with entire success, with the advantage that blocks of large size can be had without joining.

PAPER bottles now made in France are built from sheets of paper rolled together and cemented with albumen, lime and alum. They are said to be impervious to water and alcohol, and hence are reckoned specially valuable for travelers.

It is reported that an Austrian paper manufacturer has succeeded in making Chinese paper, or, at least, a paper possessing the same qualities and color as the real Chinese. The Vienna Society of Reproductive Arts is said to be using it largely for high-class prints.

PRINTING-INK is being manufactured from the lamp-black or soot produced by natural gas burned against sheet-iron. A New York firm proposes to lease or buy two gas wells in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of printing-ink by the use of gas.

IN Dunedin, New Zealand, the paper makers make an excellent quality of wrapping paper of a grass known by the name of red and white tussock. It grows in large quantities in that country; is gathered by the natives from far and near, and delivered at the paper mills at a comparatively low price.

A NATIVE of Japan, named Sahashita, is reported as having invented new kind of paper which he manufactures from the fiber of a Japanese water plant. This paper is said to be very strong, and so transparent that it makes a very satisfactory substitute for window glass; hence the name that has been given it—glass paper.

ONE of the New York roller-skating rinks is to have a new floor of paper laid down during the summer. There is a paper-floor rink at Indianapolis, and it is claimed to be the best surface yet employed, being smooth, but devoid of the slipperiness of hardwood floors, while it has the additional advantage of being noiseless.

THE mailing machine which W. W. Ames, of De Ruyter, New York, a practical newspaper man has invented is an excellent aid to publishers in addressing their wrappers neatly and expeditiously. The machine is very simple in its construction, can be easily managed by anyone, and its low price places it within the reach of every newspaper publisher.

IF, says *La Nature*, one should write upon a sheet of white paper with chloride of platinum no mark would be visible, as the liquid is quite colorless. But hold the same sheet of paper over the vapor of mercury, and the metal it received in the former operation will be brought out in dark tints. Several surprising effects may be produced by utilizing that fact.

TRANSPARENT show bills may be cemented to glass windows in the following manner: Very fine white glue, or preferably clean parchment chippings, boiled in distilled water in glass or enamel until dissolved, must be applied very evenly with a soft hair brush to the face of the bill. Then press it on the glass, and in a few minutes the bill will be firmly fixed. Glass may be fixed to glass in this way, and the cement will bear a good deal of dry heat.

To make gum for thick labels dissolve one pound of gum arabic in one quart of cold water, and strain through flannel. For chemists' labels, take one pound of gum arabic and dissolve it in three pints of cold water; add one tablespoonful of glycerine and also two ounces of honey. Strain through flannel, and apply with a piece of Turkey sponge, which will last, in constant use, three or four months; a common sponge goes to pieces almost directly. Lay the sheet to be gummed on a flat board, and gum over evenly.

It is about a year since German trade papers first spoke of a bronzing machine having been invented and patented by Herr G. Seitz, the proprietor of a large chromo-lithographic establishment at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg. The inventor has ever since spent much time in altering and perfecting it, and it is now considered complete, in every sense. It will bronze sheets up to 100 by 130 centimeters, from 8 to 10 in a minute, one person only laying on the sheets, and no taking-off being required, whether the sheets are of cardboard thickness or

mere film-paper. The machine weighs about 700 pounds, occupies 78 by 56 inches floor-space, and is 76 inches high; its price is 1,500 marks (£75), at Wandsbeck.—*Printer's Register, London.*

THERE are now nearly a dozen paper-mills, fitted up in European fashion, existing in Japan, and as original Japan paper is just now the craze in Europe, they are all doing a splendid business. The one established at Osaka has paid out of the profits during the first three years of its existence the whole capital sunk in its erection, and another one at Iji paid a dividend of 17 per cent.

• WHITE paper may be rendered temporarily transparent by moistening it with benzine, in which condition it may be used as a tracing paper. After a time the benzine will evaporate, and the original opacity of the paper will be restored to it. In this way a design can be transferred to any part of the sheet of paper without the necessity of employing regular tracing paper for the purpose.

THE oldest known manuscript of the Gospel in the Russian tongue, bearing date 1056 and 1057, is just now being reproduced photographically and photo-lithographically at the expense of a St. Petersburg merchant, Flja Ssawenkow. Of the latter edition, four hundred copies will be printed, three hundred and fifty of which are to be presented by Ssawenkow to the great Imperial Library, the rest of fifty only going to the trade.

SEVEN hundred railroad carloads of lithographic stone were exported during the past year from Solenhofen to be distributed all over the civilized world. Substitutes of various kinds for lithographic stone have lately been brought into market, and used here and there, such as zinc plates, stone-sinter plates, etc., nevertheless it is impossible for the owners of the Solenhofen quarries to meet the demands made upon them for lithographic stone.

NOT every bookbinder may be aware that gutta-percha dissolved in carbon bisulphide until it is of the consistency of treacle forms a very good cement for splicing leather. The parts to be joined must first be thinned down, then a small quantity of the cement is poured on each end, and spread so as to thoroughly fill all the pores of the leather. The parts are next warmed over a fire for a few minutes, joined quickly, and hammered well together.

A GERMAN printer, annoyed by the pi that was often caused by the breaking of page-cords, resolved to do away entirely with them, and had thin steel chains made for the same purpose. The thickness of the wire used for them is equal to a six-to-pica lead, each link being of the length of brevier body and of the width of nonpareil; every chain is provided at one end with a little crooked hook, which may take hold in any link of it. The wire being polished steel, is not subjected to rusting. The printer states that he is very satisfied with the result of his novel contrivance, but we should fancy the steel chains required very cautious handling, otherwise they would break and disable the corners.

A NEW PROCESS OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING.—Our French neighbors are devoting much attention to the discovery of improved processes or substitutes for photography. In the studios at Asnières a new process has been invented, the printing of which may be intrusted to any good printer, and may be struck off at the same time as the text. This process, as worked by M. Manzi, resembles ordinary phototypes by the best method. An examination of the numerous specimens of this kind of photography, at the office of MM. Boassod, Valudon, et Cie., shows that they are infinitely preferable to their previous work. None of the work of the artist disappears in reproductions by M. Manzi's process. There are prints on view of considerable size, and of great beauty. To obtain this vigor, and to preserve the brightness of the high-lights, recourse is had to two or three printings, by which the effect of a drawing in two or three tints is produced. The flatness of a monochrome is thus broken up. M. Manzi has also invented a photographic aquatint process giving charming effect. The cost of the process of execution is from twopence the square centimeter, the process is very rapid, and can be done in one day, and the printing is carried on in the same way as copperplate engraving. Comparing its price with that of wood engraving, the latter costs in Asnières, for anything like work, from 1s. to 1s. 8d. the square centimeter, according to the subject; inferior work comes to about 3½d. or 4d. This aquatint process gives

less depth of tone than the phototypes, but very great transparency in the shadows, without taking away from the vigor of the original. The price of the photogravures is 1fr. per square centimeter, and a plate can be had in from a fortnight to three weeks' time.—*London Press News*.

**ANCIENT BOOKBINDING.**—The present plan of fastening the leaves to a back and sides is believed to have been invented by Attalus, of Pergamus, about 200 B.C. This king, or somebody for him, invented parchment, called hence *pergamena*, from Pergamus. It was devised as a substitute for papyrus, on which an embargo had been laid by Ptolemy of Egypt, who thus sought to embarrass the rival library in Asia Minor. The oldest bound book known is the volume of St. Cuthbert, circa 650. Ivory was used for book covers in the eighth century, oak in the ninth. The Book of Evangelists, on which the English kings took their coronation oath, was bound in oak boards A.D. 1100. Hogskin and leather were used in the fifteenth century, calf in 1550; silk and velvet as early as the fifteenth century. The Countess of Wilton, in her "Art of Needlework," says that the earliest specimen of needlework binding is a quarto in the British Museum. It was bound in 1471, and is covered with crimson satin, on which is wrought with the needle a coat of arms, a lion rampant in gold thread in a blue field, with a transverse badge in scarlet silk; the minor ornaments are all wrought in fine, gold thread. A folio Bible which belonged to Charles I., date 1527, is now preserved in the church of Bloomfield, Essex. It is bound in purple velvet, the arms of England embroidered in raised work on both sides. A will of 1427 devises several psalters in velvet bindings. Cloth binding superseded the paper known in England as "boards," in 1823. In 1841 india-rubber backs were introduced.

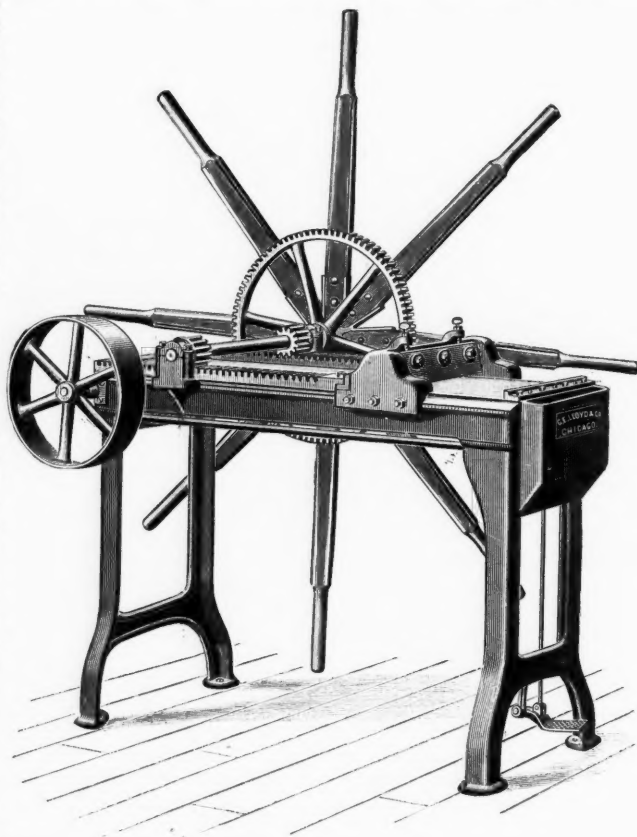
**"ESTIMATES FREE."**—A correspondent writes: "I desire to offer a suggestion to printers. Is there no means whereby the 'estimates free' nuisance can be stopped? To ask a printer to supply an estimate for a job, especially of the larger kind, means time consumed, and should, I think, be paid for. I therefore propose that a price should be put on all estimates required exceeding £5. I think by so doing a check might be put to the ruinous competition mania. Some customers I have known have applied to me for estimates for work merely for the sake of their own private experiments, and not with a view to business. What think you of this case? A London doctor applied to four printers for their price for printing 20,000 crown-octavo books of one hundred pages. He did not want them printed, for the sufficient reason that the task had already been accomplished. He simply wished to ascertain if his own printer had overcharged him. From the bungling way in which the request was sent (by letter) some difficulty was had in ascertaining the exact want of the man, and therefore much time was lost in obtaining a proper estimate. And all for what? To satisfy the whim of one who fancied he was being imposed upon. Surely there is nothing unreasonable in asking that time so spent should be paid for. Let, then, printers themselves put a stop to such freaks by imposing a charge when asked for an estimate that is likely to entail loss of time in producing."—[We think printers to a man are quite willing that a price should be paid under the circumstances. But what says the customer?]  
—*London Press News*.

An inquirer from Huntington, Québec, under date of May 29 writes: On the type used where the names of subscribers are printed a crust forms, which spreads out the measure by filling in between the letters, makes bad print, and is generally disagreeable. Do you know of any liquid that will dissolve this crust and leave the type clean? The difficulty might be avoided by rubbing the type with something else than lye, but soap and benzine have also their serious drawbacks. I should explain that I keep my list in galleys, being more easily corrected and avoiding the danger of figures dropping out, as is the case when put up in forms.

*Answer.*—Try lard oil or glycerine. Both have proved effective.

#### IMPROVED SHAVING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration is calculated to represent a new Shaver for Electrotypers and Stereotypers. It is made extra strong, with cut racks and wrought iron pinions; has large, broad-faced gibs, which are fitted nicely, ways have scraped surfaces, is provided with patent steam attachment, which makes it far superior to any machine heretofore made for fine, accurate work, particularly large electrotype plates, and also for patent stereotype plates and bases, where they can be found in use by all the large manufacturers of patent plates and bases, such as the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Western Newspaper Co., American Press Association, the National Press Co., of New York, and many others, to whom the builders refer. They are provided with roller attachments when so ordered, for plate work. Ordinary sizes can be found in stock, as well as a fine line of all kinds of tools for electrotypers and stereotypers. For further particulars, address the



manufacturers, who also manufacture folding-machines, Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF STEREO-PLATES.

There is, at the present time hardly a newspaper office in the country that does not make use of stereo-plates. The economy and convenience resulting from such use have made them a necessary part of the outfit of a country office, and the fact that the service now to be obtained in them is so varied in the character of the matter, and the form and style of "make-up," that all tastes and wants can be suited, has brought them into general favor. We are led to these conclusions by an examination of the service rendered in this line of the A. N. Kellogg, Newspaper Co. of this city.

OSTRANDER & HUK, 81 and 83 Jackson street, Chicago, have been appointed western agents for the Scott Web Press, manufactured at Plainfield, New Jersey.

## SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

M. CULLATON & Co., 11 South Eighth street, Richmond, Indiana, send a circular and business card, which would be a credit to any office, both in composition and presswork.

CHAS. W. FASSETT, of St. Joseph, Missouri, sends us a business card, worked in carmine, green, drab, blue, and gold. The center is a very effective piece of workmanship, but the top and bottom of the card is weak, and out of keeping with its main feature.

ANDREW WELCH, proprietor of the *Ada (Ohio) Record*, sends a very creditable assortment of general commercial printing, consisting of checks, business cards, programmes, letter-heads, statements, etc., all of which are creditable, and many of which possess merit of a high order.

FROM Melvin W. Fisher, of No. 4 East Market street, York, Pennsylvania, we acknowledge the receipt of a book of specimens of his work. They are all meritorious samples of typography, and it is evident that York merchants have no need to go outside to have number one printing done.

H. W. CASLON & Co., 22 and 23 Chiswell street, London, England, send us their epitome specimen book of printing types. The Caslon Letter Foundry was established in 1716, and for enterprise, honor and reliability has achieved a reputation of which any firm, either in the old or new world have just reason to feel proud. Like every production which comes from this establishment, it is neat and unique, the specimens being printed in small squares, separated by rules printed in red.

WE have received from the office of *The Model Printer*, London, England, a book of specimens, worked in colors and gold, containing some magnificent samples, both in composition and presswork. They are the outcome of a series of premiums which the proprietors of this publication have awarded from month to month to the most artistic specimens of typography furnished for publication. *The Model Printer* is doing missionary work among our English cousins, and we wish it every success.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a specimen book of types, rules, cuts, borders, etc., containing over four hundred pages, issued by Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York, and presented by their efficient western representative, Mr. Charles B. Ross. It contains a large number of entirely new faces, as well as a large and varied assortment of the latest designs in borders, cuts, etc. It is a production of which the firm it represents has every reason to feel proud.

## RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted by the U. S. Patent Office during the month of May, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## ISSUE OF MAY 5, 1885.

- 317,470.—Printing-Machine. E. Prouty, Beloit, Wis.
- 317,218.—Printing-Machine Delivery-Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
- 317,194.—Printing-Machine, Lithographic. C. Potter, Jr. Plainfield, N. Y.
- 317,329.—Printing-Press Sheet-Flier. C. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

## ISSUE OF MAY 12, 1885.

- 317,679.—Printing-Machine. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
- 317,844.—Printing-Machine.—Inking Mechanism. J. W. Osborne, Washington D. C.
- 317,740.—Printing-Machine.—Web Perfecting. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 317,518.—Printing-Machine.—Wood.
- 317,518.—J. R. Cross, Chicago, Ill.
- 317,741.—Printing-Machines.—Delivery mechanism for L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn Web Cylinder.
- 317,929.—Printing-Press feeding attachment. S. C. Cox, Lafayette, Indiana.

## ISSUE OF MAY 19, 1885.

- 318,383.—Printing-Machine. C. Machris, Detroit, Mich.
- 318,143.—Printing-Machine.—Sheet delivery mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

## ISSUE OF MAY 26, 1885.

- 318,798.—Printing-Machine. W. H. Price, Jr., Cleveland, O.
- 318,808.—Printing-Machine Delivery-Mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
- 318,617.—Printing-Press Ink Fountain. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

**Akron.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. Good subs find some work.

**Buffalo.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Enough of printers here already.

**Cambridgeport.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20.

**Chicago.**—State of trade, quiet; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The city is overstocked with printers.

**Cincinnati.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. We are still working small offices into the union. Our advice to printers is to get out west as soon as possible on a farm; let them quit the printing business or it will quit them by starvation.

**Cleveland.**—State of trade, much improved; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. There is no difficulty, but would not advise printers to strike Cleveland, as there are still a number out of employment.

**Dayton.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty, and our members are all employed.

**Des Moines.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 and 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Might get work, but the prices are not very good. *The State Leader* has been declared unfair and outside the union.

**Detroit.**—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14. No difficulty, but enough men now here to do the work at present.

**Galveston.**—No material change in business or prospects since last report.

**Grand Rapids.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$13. No difficulty.

**Indianapolis.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Plenty printers here to supply the demand.

**Joliet.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Plenty of resident subs in Joliet.

**La Fayette.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. No difficulty, but supply of printers exceeds the demand at present.

**Leadville.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$26. Do not come here at present.

**Lincoln.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Enough of hands here at present.

**London, Ont.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 and upward.

**Los Angeles.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on all piece work, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. No more printers needed in this place; enough here already.

**Milwaukee.**—State of trade, greatly improved; prospects, very good until July; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. Milwaukee is well supplied with printers.

**Mobile.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, none whatever; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Keep away, demand fully supplied.

**Philadelphia.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. We have too many "rat" papers in Philadelphia, so printers should give it a wide berth.

**Pittsburgh.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, still better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Would not advise anyone to come here for the present, as the new scale of the Knights of Labor has not yet been adopted, and it is doubtful whether it ever will be. It looks a little serious. There is a slight difference from the old scale, which the proprietors do not wish to concede.

**Portland.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not such as promise an increase in business; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. No difficulty existing, but there are plenty of printers here, several having come in during the past month.



**Quincy.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Men enough here now.

**Sacramento.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull for the summer; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Supply of printers fully equal to the demand.

**San Antonio.**—State of trade, fair, with brighter prospects; most all offices to order new material soon. No change in composition rates, and no trouble existing. Printing business generally looking up in Texas.

**Seattle.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Enough resident subs to fill demands.

**Sioux City.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. A sufficiency of subs in the city at present.

**St. John.**—Business, good; prospects, fair; wages same as last reported. Inquiries are made after a couple of printers to work in Fredericton. Our "little war" in the West has made things lively around St. John during the past few weeks in printing circles, as a couple of comps, at the calling out of the volunteers, had to exchange the stick for the "shooting iron," to defend the country's rights. They were not required to go to the front, however, but spent a week in camp.

**St. Louis.**—State of trade, moderately brisk; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Good workmen with cards can get sufficient work to live on; others not wanted. The outlook is not good, but slightly improving.

**St. Paul.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, \$15. Subs on morning papers are very plentiful.

**Terre Haute.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12; foremen, \$14.

**Topeka.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork and job printers, \$15. There is a strike in the *Commonwealth* office, on account of "rat" foreman, so printers had better keep away till difficulty is settled.

**Washington.**—State of trade, very, very dull; prospects, no better; composition on morning and evening papers and bookwork, 40 cents. We are endeavoring to bring all the offices into the union. Don't touch Washington. Nothing doing here.

**Wilkesbarre.**—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. Several of the dailies will don new dresses in a month or two, and everything looks bright for the future. If printers coming here have I. T. U. cards they can get a few days' work. No cards, no work.

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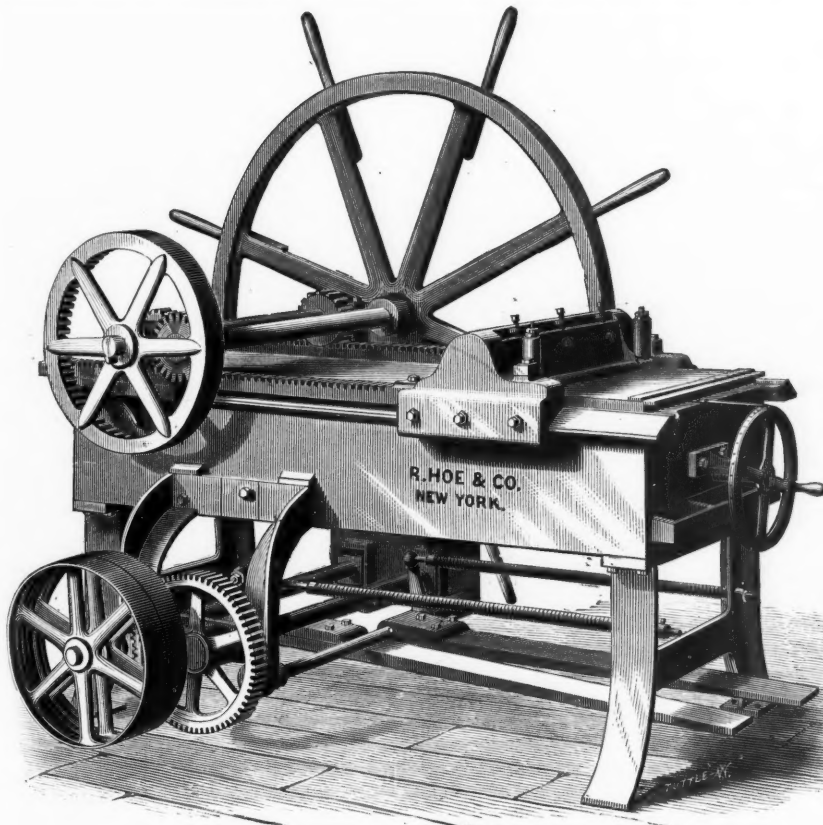
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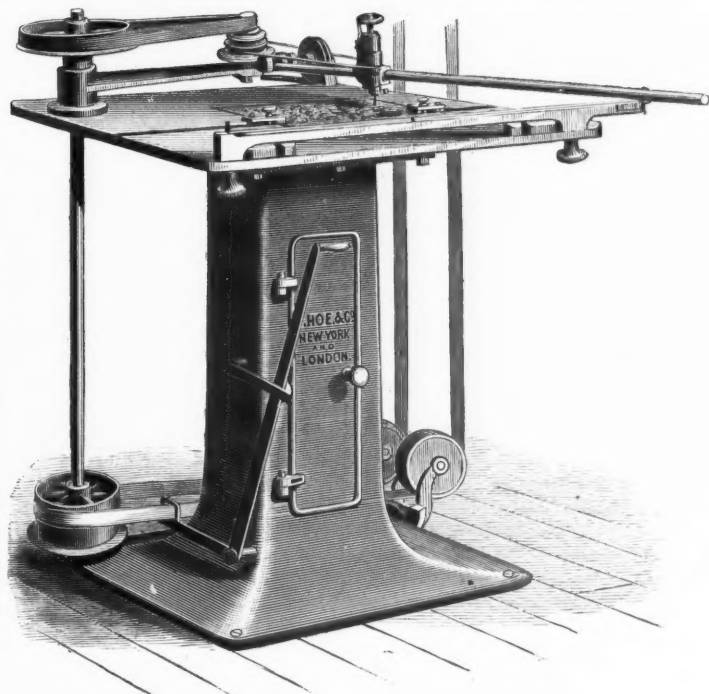
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R. Hoe & Co.  
Routing  
Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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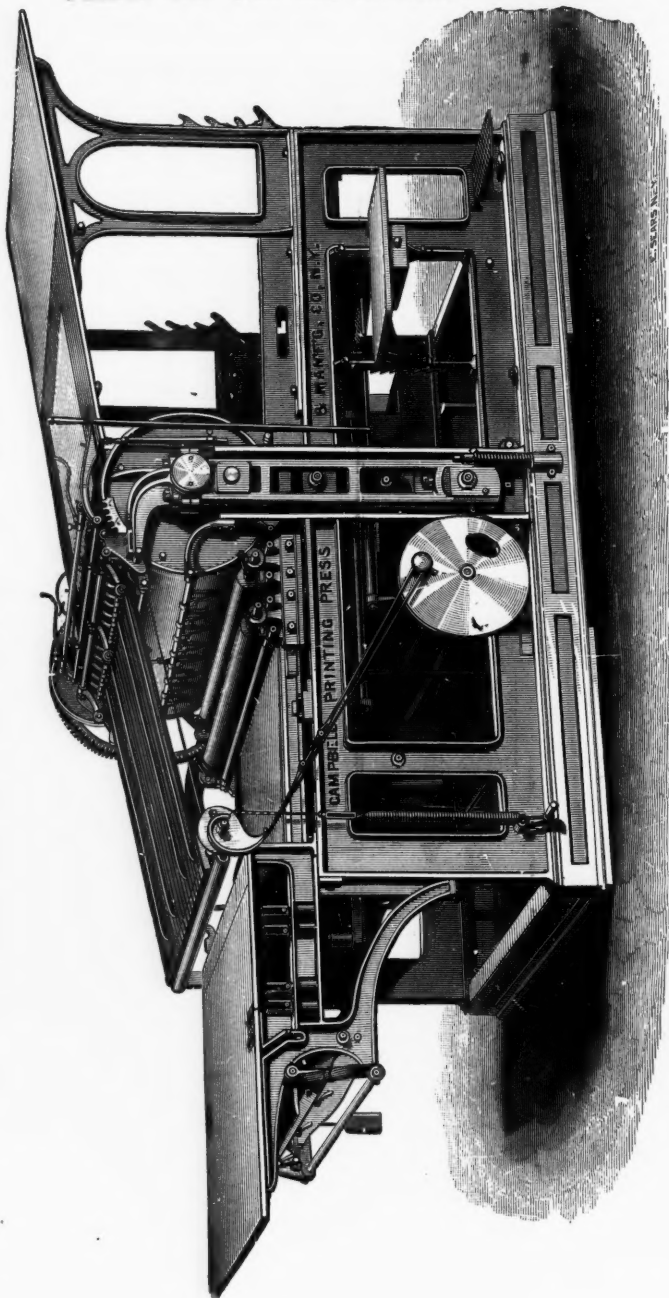
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